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WHEN BEAUTY REFLECTS!

AFTER NAZISM, WHAT?

On These Dispatches Of Raymond Clapper

Eve-Of-Death Was The Date Line!

The Last Assignment: These are the first two of a selection of dispatches written by the American War Correspondent Raymond Clapper on the trip that ended in his death while covering the Marshalls invasion.

SAN FRANCISCO—It looks as if I'm getting away for another trip to write about the war.

Once you have been out as a war correspondent and have come home with your nose clean, it is fairly easy getting out again. The War Department gave me back my riginal war correspondent's credentials, the same little green card I've carried on two previous trips into war theatres.

It is one of the early ones issued, No. 90, and is dated February 28, 1942, a short time after Pearl Harbour.

I got it when I went out across the new air supply route that Pan-American Airways was throwing across the heart of Africa to transport spare parts and light supplies and personnel to the Middle East, India and China. That airline was an amazing demonstration of what could be done quickly by air. Yet it was a pathetic, weak, little Allied lifeline. When you think back on it, we must not have realised then how near we were to losing the war.

Worth More Than Money

We had to cross Africa by going in below Dakar, down around Liberia and Accra and Lagos. That route skirted the edge of Axis forces. Ft. Lamy one of our stops in the heart of Africa, had been bombed a short time before we went through. At that very time we were developing a parallel line still further south in case the first route was cut by the Axis. Cairo and Calcutta were in danger and evacuation was going on.

Now all Africa is ours, and the Mediterranean is ours.

I think about all that when I look at this little green war correspondent's identification card that bears my photograph, finger-prints and description. I carried it to Sweden and to England last spring, and now it has been given back to me for another trip out to the war.

That card and my passport are the two most important thing I carry, far more important than money or traveller's cheques. You can travel as a war correspondent without using money, but you can't travel without credentials.

The State Department always gives me back my old passport. It was first issued when I went to England in the summer of 1941. This passport has been with me as far east as Chungking, as far north as Lapland, Sweden and Iceland. It has crossed the equator several times, has flown in all more than 100,000 miles. It has been over the Amazon and through the African desert. It has visited the Pyramids, flown over Jerusalem, travelled in crowded trains through India, and followed Gen. Patton's Seventh Army across Sicily. It has more visas than Gen. MacArthur has decorations.

Passport Didn't Go To Rome

As I recall it, the passport didn't get to go on the bombing of Rome. You are supposed on such occasions to check all your papers on the ground, except a letter which certifies the bearer as a non-combatant and entitled to be treated as a lawful belligerent in event of capture by the enemy. Nobody told me to get one of those papers until I was ready to climb aboard and then it was too late. But this time I am going out with the Navy, and they checked me in with one of those certificates all finger-printed and entitling me to be kicked around by the Japs as a lawful belligerent.

This time I didn't have to take any shots. I showed the doctor at the Naval dispensary my Army immunisation register from previous trips. It certifies that I am adequately loaded against small-pox, typhoid, tetanus, yellow fever and typhus. They don't have any shots to keep your feet from cracking between the toes. But a friend has slipped me a couple of boxes of the new deadly-secret louse powder. It's lucky for some people I'm leaving immediately.

Martin Codel, who was in Africa for the Red Cross, has just sent me his khaki dispatch case, the same one I borrowed to take to Sicily. A dispatch case is the Army field substitute for a brief-

RAYMOND CLAPPER

His last assignment!

case. Next to a typewriter it is a war correspondent's most useful piece of equipment.

I have forgotten one or two things, but at this writing I don't know what they are. I hope to think of them before shoving off.

New Year Party On A Plane

HONOLULU—Our New Year's Eve party aboard a navy freight plane bound from San Francisco to Honolulu was a simple one.

Frank Mason, special assistant to Secretary of the Navy Knox, and I were the only hitchhikers aboard. We were tucked among mailbags and a cargo of war supplies.

It was just midnight in the East. Frank and I climbed to the top turret of our big seaplane and stood there looking out on the lights of San Francisco as they faded in the distance. Then we went below where the crew had a New Year's Eve dinner prepared by the Chinese boy who came from Hongkong three years ago to join the navy and learn English.

As we sat down, Navigator Hank Phillips proudly passed around bright paper caps and New Year's Eve noisemakers that he had bought during the afternoon at Alameda.

Flyers Are Family Men

Hank is the comedian of the crew, and he made our mouths water by his pantomime of drinking New Year's toasts in champagne. Hank didn't say much about it, but he was thinking about the baby of which he expects to become the father shortly, back in Janesville, Wis. In fliers' lingo, Hank said the baby's "ETA" —estimated time of arrival—is January 12. After that we left safe, because he is determined to be back in San Francisco on the date of the baby's arrival.

It surprised me to learn that most of the officers and men of this squadron are married. Of some 200 officers, all except a dozen either are fathers or expect to be soon. So these men of Capt. Don Smith's naval air transport organization are known as the Stork Squadron.

Out of thousands of flights, running at least one a day over the longest regular water jump in the world, they have never had a plane even forced down. At this point I knock on wood.

You ought to know this crew because they are carrying a lot of your mail to your sons and brothers and husbands in the Pacific—thousands of pounds of it every day. In fact, on this huge seaplane Frank Mason and I took just a couple more mailbags, wrapped in the fur-lined leather flight coats the crew provided for us.

"Tokyo Rose"

The men argue, the way everybody else does, about when the war will end. Each school of thought has its own slogan: "Back alive in '45", "Out of this fix in '46", "Oh heaven in '47," and "The Golden Gate in '48." That's as far as they've worked out the schedule.

The men talk a great deal about their families, and about incidents of previous flights, but relatively little about the war as a whole. No wonder. They are busy running back and forth between San Francisco and points in the Pacific, and they have their own work to do. For amusement they play poker or listen to "Tokyo Rose," Japan's Lady Haw-Haw, who is their chief laugh.

When Tokyo Rose coos in soft English, "Listen, honey, how do you like those draft rejectees back home taking out your girl?", fellows like Hank who are waiting for the stork think it's a good joke.

We have no hangovers from our simple New Year's celebration, but as Capt. Bishop said, "What a hell of a way to make a living!"—U.S.O.W.I.

JAPAN'S 2,500 ISLANDS

The War Reaches Micronesia

By DAVID G. JOHNSTON

This article, written before the recent naval action by the Allies in the Pacific, will be read with interest as providing a background to the news from this vital theatre of war.

The Allies in the Pacific are now striking towards one of the most curious parts of the world—Micronesia. Stretching across almost three thousand miles of the Pacific in a band over 1,000 miles wide is an archipelago of over 2,500 islands, bounded by the Palau Islands to the north of New Guinea and by the Marshal Islands to the north of the Gilbert Islands. The Islands stand like a barrier across the path of a fleet striking at Japan from the south or the west. The Islands have, indeed, been called "Japan's Maginot Line." It is almost impossible for ships to sail through this part of the Pacific out of sight of land of some sort. They are likely to be the scene of some of the biggest and most unusual battles of the war.

Truk

Heart of this Japanese defence system is Truk. From Truk to Honolulu is 3,500 miles, to Yokohama 2,000 miles, to Rabaul about 900 miles. The Japanese campaign towards Australia was based upon Truk. The fall of Truk will mean almost as much to the Japanese in retreat as the fall of Singapore meant to the Royal Navy. But Truk is a unique fortress, likely to be one of the most difficult in the world to conquer.

Truk is not a single island. It is in fact a group of nearly 2,500 islands all contained in a lagoon measuring about 130 miles round and with four small gaps providing entrances. The Islands vary in size from a few square yards to some square miles. Not all of them have even been named, but the military possibilities of even the smallest for mounting anti-aircraft guns have probably not been overlooked by the Japanese. It is necessary to use the word "probably", for very few foreign visitors were allowed into Micronesia even before the war, and those that did conduct tours never got far enough from their Japanese police "guides" to see whether the cluster of huts really was a cluster of huts or simply camouflage for fortifications.

Shelter For The Navy

They did see, however, the vast labour employed by the Japanese in constructing aerodromes and underground hangars. The islands are mountainous, but the Japanese have cut the tops of hills where necessary to provide the level ground for an aerodrome.

In the sheltered waters of Truk, the whole Japanese navy could, if necessary, find shelter. And it would be reasonable in feeling itself safe. Attack by surface vessels would be made extremely difficult because of the narrow entrances, flanked by guns firing down. For submarines, the torturous channels, with knife-edge corals waiting to rip the plates, would be almost impossible.

Attack from the air will be difficult because the innumerable islands shield the ships and low-flying planes would have to run the gauntlet of the A. A. guns mounted everywhere on the hillsides. The islands could probably withstand a long siege. In food and water they are self-sufficient. Here Nature smiles and with virtually perpetual summer the crops of equatorial produce are huge, fish caught within the reefs supplying all the "meat" necessary.

Palau

Hardly less important than Truk is Palau, a group of 26 islands, surrounded by a reef, providing an even more extensive harbour. Indeed, it has been said that all the navies in the world could anchor comfortably and safely inside the reefs! The Philippine Islands are only 600 miles away and the Japanese used it as a base for the attack.

The history of the islands is one of neglect until the Japanese appreciated their military importance. They belonged to Spain and fell to the United States in the Spanish American war. But the U. S. had no desire for colonial responsibilities. She kept Guam and handed the other back to Spain. In 1899, Spain sold the islands to Germany, then seeking to expand her colonies in the Far East, for a mere £1,000,000.

The outbreak of the Great War saw the islands seized by Australian and Japanese units, the Japanese getting by far the greater number. The significance of this enthusiasm for rapid action was not then appreciated, and indeed, was not appreciated five years later when the Peace Conference made its decisions about the future of enemy territory. The Japanese method was simple. She agreed to everything—so long as she remained in the islands. On paper, for instance, citizens of the U. S. had the right of free entry to Yap, an important cable centre. In fact the Japanese took care to see that few came and that deaths from the rigours of the climate were discouraging. Japan agreed blindly not to fortify the islands. Harbours, aerodromes, buildings and underground storage places were not "fortifications" and the world was in no mood to demand a straight answer to the question why these sparsely populated islands should need these things on such a vast scale. It was known that Japan was fortifying the islands, especially after 1931, but no action was taken. There was "appeasement" in the Pacific as well as in Europe.

The Japanese population has doubled in the last ten years, but probably does not exceed 100,000 even now. The pleasant climate attracted a certain number of settlers and manual labourers were imported when the natives proved insufficient. The health and condition of the natives has suffered severely under Japanese "civilisation." There have been rebellions, although these have been easily suppressed. The natives are, for the most part, "head-hunters", although not cannibals. There can be little doubt that when the Allies start operations, they will find a useful "fifth column" amongst the thousands who have been waiting to be revenged upon their Japanese task-masters.

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Post-War Germany

AFTER NAZISM, WHAT?

The complete destruction of the Nazi regime is the first and simplest of all war aims. It is the one point on which all enemies of Hitler Germany are fully agreed. The shaping of Germany's future after the war however, is the most controversial question of the moment, and it will almost certainly be the crux of the post-war settlement.

Illusions are not the privilege of any political tendency. As long as capitalism was on the upgrade its political representatives prided themselves on their realism and derided the uptopian dreams of their Socialist critics. The decline of capitalism has produced a large crop of reactionary illusions which have already in many cases proved fatal to their highly-placed devotees, and very dangerous to their respective countries. But this fact ought not to induce the antagonists of big business to indulge in the same habit, though with the opposite bias. As far as Germany is concerned, it is to be avoided to hope that events will follow the lines laid down by well-meaning enthusiasts. It is, above all, necessary to know what courses of development are objectively possible, before it is even attempted to influence events in such a way as to secure peace and Socialism in Europe.

Fatal Illusions

One fundamental, if unpalatable, fact has to be firmly grasped: it is as certain as anything in social life can be that, at the end of a lost war fought with terrific fierceness the German nation will be unable to determine its own destiny in the approved forms of representative democracy. Illusions on this point would be fatal to any Socialist post-war policy, and it is, therefore, necessary to consider the problem a little further.

The most important 'technical' condition of Western democracy is the ingrained habit of self-government, which was never strong in Germany and is at present completely dormant. Its 'psychological' condition is a willingness to solve problems by discussion and to devise and maintain institutions which will allow such a solution. In Germany, all important problems have for a long time been solved by force, and discussion, whenever it took place, did not lead to practical results. To expect a radical change in this respect at a time of supreme crisis would be foolhardy indeed. Bitterness will be extreme, the clash of ideas and interests violent, and the habit of resorting to force will only be restrained by overwhelming external pressure.

Fascism is, broadly speaking, the result of two factors: the opposition by a majority of the population to the rule of big business, one the one hand, and the failure of the Labour movement to utilise this feeling for the establishment of a Socialist government, on the other. Nazism is the iron ring compressing both capitalists and anti-capitalist masses, and preventing their hostility from assuming the form of open class-struggles. It wants to overcome this deadly internal tension by exploiting it for a policy of preparing war, waging war and subjecting and exploiting other peoples. This policy, if successful, would have stabilised the position of capitalist Germany; when it fails, Nazism will fall and its destruction will set free the forces of social struggle at an even higher level of intensity.

No Capitalism

To think of any form of democracy in the situation which is to be expected at this moment is illusory and dangerous It is, of course, very likely that the part of an overwhelming physical force now played by Nazism will be taken over by the allied armies of occupation. But if some may think that such an interlude might provide a cooling-off period for the "extremists" on both sides, it cannot be stressed too much that Germany cannot be made "ripe for democracy" except by the elimination of the social and economic factors which have made German democracy a failure in the past—and this aim cannot be reached within the framework of capitalism. On the other hand, such a power will be able to influence the inevitable struggle between capital and its opponents amongst whom the industrial workers will undoubtedly play the leading part.

It would be futile to attempt a forecast of the outcome of this inevitable struggle. It may either lead to the establishment of military dictatorship for the maintenance of capitalism, or to the defeat of the forces of reaction and big business, and the victory of a regime with definitely Socialist aims. Only the actual trial of strength will decide which side will win. At present it is only possible to envisage the conditions in which this struggle will have to be waged, and these conditions are not a little paradoxical. Either side will be badly prepared for the trial of strength and will enter it in a state of dangerous weakness.

Labour Movement

The downfall of Hitler will leave German capital very weak and disorganised. A tremendous social crisis is, indeed, the necessary condition for the victory of Socialism in any country, but in Germany no Labour movement ready for the task awaiting it will exist at the end of the war. There will be a Communist Party and a variety of Socialist groups; neither the one nor the others have ever ceased to exist, and they will probably have considerable influence on many people, either as organised bodies or as groups of individuals who have proved their sterling qualities under the Nazi terror. But neither Communists nor Socialists have worked out the organisation, the strategy and the methods of successful action in the novel and difficult conditions of post-Hitler Germany.

A real German Labour movement will have to be formed in the turbulent post-war period, at the very moment when it ought to be ready to take the helm. Whether this task will be tackled, and successfully solved, will depend on various factors, the strength of the elemental movement of the masses themselves, the time available, the qualities of the leaders, etc. But a very great part will also be played by the international situation and the attitude of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States to the problem of Germany's future.

Not "Inevitable" But Essential

He would be a bold man indeed who dared to proclaim that the victory of Socialism in Germany will be "inevitable." Yet it is not only the necessary condition of lasting European peace but also definitely possible. This will be mainly due to the great vulnerability of German capitalism after the downfall of the Nazi regime. The loss of the war and the necessity of disgorging the remaining loot of Europe will make both the German state and German capital bankrupt. It is not impossible that the army might at that moment try to establish its dictatorship, but there is little doubt that the Allies have learned their lesson well enough to smash the German military machine completely, and thereby incidentally to prevent it from dominating German politics. The last bulwark of law and order, but also of German capitalism, will probably be the numerous and efficient German bureaucracy whose position may become of crucial importance.

It is therefore to be expected that the bureaucracy will try by all means to separate its own fate from that of the defeated and discredited Nazis and to gain the toleration, or even the protection of the Allied authorities. Should it succeed in this effort, it would have rendered an invaluable service to the German business classes, whom the overthrow of the Nazis would otherwise expose to very dangerous attacks by their numerous internal enemies.

The provisional attitude of the Soviet Government makes it at least improbable that attempts of this kind would find favour with the rulers of the Soviet Union. But the experience of Anglo-American policy in North Africa, Sicily and Italy strongly suggests the possibility that the German bureaucratic state will be maintained and incidentally protected by the power and under the auspices of Amgot. There is little reason to assume that the re-establishment of law and order will be less important to the Allied authorities of occupation after the end of hostilities than it has been up to now; and it would be still less reasonable to believe that they would look for other representatives of the law than the judiciary and the civil service of the defeated countries and for other guarantees of order than their police forces. They would, of course, be purged of their Fascist members and subjected to the overriding authority of the Allied commanders of governors, but within these limits they would be charged with the purely "technical" and "administrative" task of maintaining essential services and ordered conditions.

Future Of German Capitalism

Whether German capitalism could be permanently saved by this timely intervention is, to say the least, doubtful. It has proved unable to recover, without the extraordinary stimulants administered first by American loans and then by Nazi disarmament, from the much less severe shock of the first World War, and it is not unlikely that it would survive the overthrow of the Nazi regime only in order to be destroyed by the onslaught of a new German Labour movement. But such a development would obviously be retarded by the support which German capitalism would receive, whether voluntarily or incidentally, by a policy on the lines of that pursued by the Allied authorities of occupation in the Mediterranean theatre of war.

This result would have grave international repercussions, though it might take some time before they would make themselves felt. The fate of German capitalism will be the real crux of any European settlement after the war. Owing to its geographical, historical, economic and social position German capitalism will be unable to settle down under new conditions and lead a reformed life. It must either expand or explode. Prevented from expanding by military defeat in two world wars, it may be temporarily saved from explosion by the intervention of its conquerors. But such an intervention would be either unsuccessful, or it would have to serve as a basis for further expansion—by peaceful means, if possible, by any means, if necessary. The seeds of the much feared Third World War will be found in any peace settlement which does not include the destruction of German capitalism. The only long term alternative to the imperialist German state is a Socialist German state. If it is impossible to establish the latter, the former will reappear sooner or later. German imperialism —big business, Junkers, army and bureaucracy—must be destroyed root and branch, if Europe is to know lasting peace and social progress.

After the last war, the peace makers were influenced by the consideration of preventing "anarchy" and the spread of Bolshevism. No such self-delusion will be possible this time. The choice will be between dictatorship for the protection of German capitalism & the establishment of socialism in Germany.

Forces Of Monopoly

This truth should be the basis for the policy to be adopted by the victorious Allies towards defeated Germany, but there is no denying the fact that it would be extremely distasteful to very powerful sections amongst Germany's enemies. The British and American business classes are perfectly sincere in their resolute hostility towards an aggressive and imperialist Germany, but they are resolved to abolish the German menace not by the destruction of German capitalism but by its permanent subjection to far-reaching international controls. They want to repeat the policy of 1919 without repeating the mistakes which were the apparent reason for its failure. It would be clearly impossible to keep Germany permanently dependent on its neighbours, all of whom are weaker than she, but it might be technically feasible to control Germany by means of international commissions, though the difficulties of this policy proved insurmountable after the last war. But the only chance of success of such a policy would be the maintenance of complete unity amongst all the opponents of Germany, and this condition cannot be fulfilled in a world of competing national and imperial capitalist combines. The repeated exhortations to post-war unity in the international sphere only serve to convince the realistic observer that the leading statesmen of the United Nations are haunted by the fear that they might not be able to restrict the forces of monopoly capitalism in the post-war world.

The support of Socialist revolution in post-Nazi Germany does not encounter the same obstacles in the case of Soviet Russia, which would obviously welcome it in the interests of its own military and political security, nor should it encounter any difficulties in the case of the British Labour movement. The war has destroyed the faded remnants of international working-class solidarity as an ideological force, but it has tremendously increased the need for it as a condition of future progress throughout Europe. It would be foolish to expect that the leaders of the British Labour movement would be willing to make great sacrifices and run great risks in order to help the German workers for their own sake. But the British Labour movement should be clear on the fact that a Socialist revolution in Germany is the only solution of a problem which has caused two world wars within one generation The failure of Socialism in Germany would condemn the British working class to an economy burdened by permanent rearmament, a political scene dominated by nationalist power politics and the danger of a third world war looming in the background.

While it is essential for British Labour to grasp this connection and to use it as the cornerstone of its policy towards Germany, it is certainly true that such a policy would be incompatible with the interests of the British business classes which justly regard the destruction of German capitalism as a calamity second only to its victory over Europe. Instead of discussing the problem of Germany's future in terms of social facts, they prefer to transfer it into the class-room and into the court-room. Instead of destroying the real roots of German aggression, they advocate a change in the German national character by re-education and punishment.

Nobody would disagree with the need for both these methods. The guilty will have to be punished and made harmless, though it would be preferable to have them removed by the elemental vengeance of their victims instead of transforming them into nationalist martyrs by the formal procedure of criminal justice. Germany will certainly have to be taught that aggressive imperialism does not pay, but this lesson will have to be learned by the experience of the aftermath of unsuccessful aggression, coupled with the illustration of a real alternative to such a policy and not by an extended course of instruction in international good manners. To represent the fundamental cleavage of opinion concerning the future treatment of Germany as the difference between a "hard" and a "soft" peace, and to recognise the larger or smaller number of "good" Germans as the decisive criterion, is a dangerous and frivolous misrepresentation of the real issues at stake. The real way of preventing future wars is a peace infinitely more 'hard' on the real causes of war than the advocates of a "hard" peace demand the destruction of German capitalism.

No Other Alternative

As the British Labour movement is, by the logic of its position, the most powerful advocate of a permanent solution of the German problem by Socialist measures, it is particularly exposed to the propaganda conducted by the opponents of a revolutionary settlement in Europe. This propaganda has been, on the whole, successful—owing largely to its support by some of the most respected leaders of the Trade Union movement. Even the great authority of Mr. Earnest Bevin has been used for this purpose. Mr. Bevin was reported some time ago to have answered a question about Germany's future with a joke about a boy who was asked what he would do if somebody hit him on one cheek. His Christian humility passed this test, but when he was asked what he would do if the same fellow hit him on the other cheek he answered "Then may God help him."

After the last war, the peacemakers were largely influenced by the consideration of preventing "anarchy" and the spread of Bolshevism (i.e., social revolution) in Germany. At that time it may well have appeared that this aim could be realised by collaboration with moderate, progressive and democratic tendencies. No such self-delusion will be possible after the present war. The choice will be between a military and bureaucratic dictatorship for the protection of German capitalism (which includes the germs of new wars) and the support of all tendencies fighting for the establishment of a Socialist system.—LEFT.

MARATHI JOURNALISTS IN CONFERENCE

IMPRESSIONS OF KOLHAPUR SESSION

By T. V. PARVATE

As I proceed to record my impressions of the 4th session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference held at Kolhapur two weeks ago the one thing that prominently intrudes on my attention is the side-shows of the Conference. When this happens, I feel like reprimanding myself. For, however interesting and engrossing the side-shows may have been, they have a secondary importance from the viewpoint of the journalists who met there in Conference. Since, however, I am not writing these impressions, only for the benefit of the journalists who were there or their confreres all over the country, let me be done with the side-shows first.

Warning To Would-be Journalists

For the last many years, Kolhapur is well-known for its growing educational and cultural activities, next only to Poona in Maharashtra. The Rajaram College is an old educational institution. The Students' Union of the College invited the delegates of the Conference to tea and insisted on making individual acquaintance of all. They were about a hundred and one wonders how many of them, the students have managed or cared to remember.

Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar addressed them on behalf of all, as he was the most proper person to do so as President of the Conference. Mr. Khadilkar warned the undergraduates against the glamour that is associated with newspapermen and told them that they were welcome to join the ranks of the journalists if they were prepared for a life of hardships. He told them also that such of them as had an inclination for public work and social service would not find a better profession for giving a fair trial to that noble inclination.

Visit To Prafulla Pictures

Mr. Winayak Karnataki, Chief of the Prafulla Pictures, now working on the sets of "Gajabhau", a tragi-comedy with Damuanna Malvankar in the principal role, invited all the journalists to pay a visit to Shalini Studios, which he has taken on lease.

The delegates were introduced to him and all his assistants, both technicians and artistes. In a brief speech, full of feeling and warmth, Winayak explained how he was trying to render social service through screen-work.

Winayak was suitably thanked in an appreciative speech by Mr. S. S. Navre, editor of "Prabhat". On Sunday night a variety programme for the amusement of the delegates was organised. A playlet was staged by the talented girls of the Maharani High School, which was well spoken of by all as a performance of school girls.

Winayak's troupe did their best in the variety entertainment and some of the items were so exquisitely done that they will always remain in the memory of those who witnessed them. For instance, the dance called Avarshana by Baby Achrekar, the two songs by little Lata Mangeshkar, daughter of the late Master Deenanath and above all the tableau by two artistes, whose names I forget for the moment, were superb.

Delegates were also shown some reels from Prafulla's coming picture "Gajabhau" and a group photograph was taken. Some delegates stole a little time to pay a visit to the sets of "Maharathi Karna" of Prabhakar Pictures and discussed some points pertaining to the picture with Mr. Bhal Pendharkar, the producer.

Maharani's Tea For Delegates

It was a pleasant surprise for all the delegates that Shrimant Vijayamalabai, junior Maharani of Kolhapur agreed to open the Journalists Conference and made a speech which exhorted them to stand by their duty of awakening and educating the public.

Still more pleasantly surprising was the interest she took in them by calling at their camp one evening as they were taking their dinner and extending them an invitation to tea at the Old Palace. Most of the delegates accepted the invitation. Personal introduction of each delegate was made to the Maharani and after the breakfast there was a little thanksgiving in which Messrs. Y. K. Khadilkar, D. V. Gokhale, Mindhe Patil, G. H. Padhye and K. N. Joglekar participated.

Mr. Joglekar drew the attention of the durbar to the condition of workers in Kolhapur factories, while Mr. Padhye welcomed the opportunity of personal contact with the Maharani on behalf of the Kolhapur newspapermen.

Exhibition Of Newspapers

Curiously enough in Kolhapur, there are two Marathi dailies "Vidyavilas" and "Pudhari", a dozen weeklies, one bi-weekly and two monthly periodicals. An exhibition of newspapers and periodicals, published in Marathi since the printing press came to this country was held.

It was formally opened by Mr. A. H. Gadre, a veteran figure from Bombay's newspaper world. He made a provocatingly interesting speech emphasising the importance of knowing what our predecessors have done to build up journalism in Maharashtra and through what innumerable obstacles they have made the present highroad of newspapers for us.

An exhibition of written periodicals, run on the strength of juvenile talent in Maharashtra, was also held, which was opened by Mr. Baburao Jakkal, a journalist from Sholapur. These two were highly educative side-shows of the Conference and might become permanent features of the conference with advantage to all concerned.

Kolhapur's Hospitality

Apart from the reception that the journalists received from the Junior Maharani, it has to be full-throatedly acknowledged that the Reception Committee had made altogether satisfactory arrangements for housing the delegates and for feeding them.

The Harihar Vidyalaya building where the delegates stayed for two days and two nights had very spacious rooms and halls, well ventilated and electrically fitted. A telephone too, was installed for their convenience, although it was not put to much use.

The delegates had all their meals free, Mr. Mane, President of the Kolhapur Municipality having treated them once and other munificently minded citizens of Kolhapur at other times. The volunteers at the service of the delegates were a set of smart, willing and well-behaved boys of the Rashtra Seva Dal.

At the head of these was Mr. G. S. Gokhale, the veteran editor of 'Vidyavilas' as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, who made a speech that was a model for all chairmen of reception anywhere.

The real soul of the organisation of the Conference and the reception, however, was Mr. Balasaheb Patil, editor of "Satyavadi". He is full of vigour, enthusiasm and goodwill for all. He is easily a popular and well-known person in Kolhapur, next only perhaps to Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, leader of the Kolhapur State Subjects. He was also prominent enough in the conference both as a journalist and public leader.

Mr. Panditrao, Mr. Jadhav of 'Pudhari' and others were Mr. Balasaheb Patil's colleagues and it seemed as though everybody enjoyed working hard for the success of the conference.

President Khadilkar

Beyond the expectation of almost every one, Mr. Yeshwant Khadilkar made a very admirable President for this conference. That he could be so humorous and yet quite serious, so persuasive and yet quite firm, so lenient and yet perfectly business-like was a discovery for which almost nobody was prepared. His speech, made *extempore*, conformed entirely in spirit and considerably in words with the printed text, which was distributed in the conference after it was delivered.

The speech was a beautiful blend of idealism and practical good sense. With intrepidity he held up Gandhiji as an ideal journalist for all to follow, if they regarded public service as the most significant feature of their profession. Every newspaperman, he said, must have Gandhiji's courage and fearlessness to be able to discharge his duty in the most up-right manner.

Not gifted with an impressive exterior, plus a studied neglect to improve that roughness with the help of a tailor and a barber, Mr. Khadilkar does not strike a stranger as a presentable person. His strong point, however, is not the manner in which he carries himself about, but the matter, the substance of what he has to say, whenever he is on his feet.

Besides doing the presidential address, he was required to speak at Rajaram College and the Maharani's tea. On both occasions, his wit and his mastery over his mother tongue came to his rescue. If there were any in the company who went to scoff, they remained to praise.

He Always Knew His Mind

Equally impressive were his ways at the subjects committee meetings and the open proceedings of the conference. He always knew well his mind on a particular point raised and he would find his way through all quibbling as to constitution and rules that clever delegates raised to confuse him.

Clarity of judgment is his great strong point and equally strong is his tenacity to stick to what he holds. I understand these qualities distinguish him in his work in the Corporation as also in the Provincial Press Advisory Committee. Mr. Khadilkar has inherited, it would appear, all these qualities from his father, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar the venerable editor of the 'Kesari' during Tilak's absence and founder and first editor of "Nava Kal".

Other Prominent Figures

Next in importance, so far as conduct of the business before the conference was concerned, was Mr. Shripad Shankar Navre, the unassuming but intelligent editor of Bombay's another Marathi daily "Prabhat".

Mr. Navre was Mr. Khadilkar's referee on everything that came before the conference and the man had everything on the tip of his tongue. He can collect, conserve, reserve and contain a good deal. He dishes out whatever is required strictly in accord with necessity and times it well too. A man to watch for diplomatic service, when India organises one abroad. He has a fund of eloquence, but he will never waste it, or fall a prey to the temptation of displaying it for the delectation of his listeners. A mere mention of the Mate episode in the conference is enough to testify to what I have said.

Perhaps an antithesis of Mr. Navre was Mr. G. M. Pendse, whose youthful figure, attractively groomed and attired, demanded a good deal of the attention of delegates. He has an impressive and eloquent manner of speech, but he gives the impression that he had not enough exercise for his lungs during his undergraduate days at his college debating society. Mr. Pendse is a promising young man and he will do well to cultivate a seriousness of purpose; seriousness of speech will follow automatically. He has that in him already. Mr. Gadgil editor of "Lokamanya" makes a tremendous impression by his earnestness and fervour whenever he is on his feet, but is not a good judge of the mood of the audience and often misses his mark. He will never learn that seriousness is not a strong point of the majority of mankind.

Business Before Conference

The conference passed a number of resolutions. They referred to their own immediate problems as journalists and problems of national and provincial importance. A constitution for this conference was prepared by a committee. It was fully discussed for about four hours and passed, subject to confirmation with amendments if necessary in the next conference which is to meet either at Amraoti or Nagpur. There were the formal condolence resolutions. The executive of the conference was entrusted with authority to do everything possible to improve the economic condition of working journalists. A resolution gave expression to grievances regarding supply of newsprint and demanded redressal thereof. A resolution requested the All-India Editors' Conference to find place for editors of newspapers in Indian languages on its executive and reduce the fee of membership.

Mr. Yeshwant Khadilkar, Editor, "Nava Kal" who presided over the Marathi Journalists' Conference held at Kolhapur on February 5 and 6.

Wanted National Government

Mr. D. V. Gokhale moved, Mr. T. V. Parvate seconded and Messrs. K. N. Joglekar, R. K. Khadilkar and K. M. Tamhankar supported a resolution demanding the release of Gandhiji and other political prisoners and establishment of a National Government as the only possible guarantee of liberty of press and civic freedom as imperialist rule and menace of Nazism were both a denial of this. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Mindhe Patil moved a resolution approving generally of the Jayakar Committee's report in favour of a University for Maharashtra but suggesting that it should be named after Maharashtra and not after Poona and insisting that Marathi should unequivocally be the medium of instruction. It was also provided in the resolution that journalism should find place as a subject of study in the new University. Mr. P. V. Gadgil seconded this resolution.

Kolhapur Press Orders

A resolution protested against the Kolhapur Durbar orders demanding a security of Rs. 800 from the publisher and printer of "Akhand Bharat" and Mangal Press and cancelling it in the case of the latter only when it agreed not to publish the 'Lokashahi' newspaper in that press. It was demanded that all such restrictions should be withdrawn forthwith. Mr. K. M. Tamhankar moved the resolution and Mr. R. S. Sahasrabuddhe seconded it.

The Bombay University was called upon to make provision for courses in journalistic training and it was resolved that until anything of the kind was done, the conference should do all that was possible in the same direction. Mr. Thakur moved the resolution and Prof. Phatak seconded it.

Mr. K. G. Limaye moved and Mr. P. V. Gadgil seconded the demand for adopting by the Government of Bombay a nominee of the conference as member of the Provincial Press Advisory Committee.

Journalists Guard Their Honour

The most absorbing topic of discussion in the conference was what steps should be taken against Prof. Mate of Poona for the studied contempt and insulting language he has been employing against the journalistic fraternity. Ultimately a mildly worded resolution protesting against his attitude was moved by Prof. Phatak and was carried by 60 votes against 2. Three delegates remained neutral.

A number of speakers spoke on this resolution, for and against. But the house was converted in favour of the resolution when Mr. Navre revealed that Mr. Mate would not either explain or modify his attitude even after several opportunities were offered him to do so. This deprived Mr. Mate of whatever sympathy there was for him. Various speakers pointed out the way Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar had previously spoken about journalists as a class in the same offensive and insulting manner and observed the profession was bound to protest against it.

It was made clear by a speaker that journalists were fully aware of their shortcomings but which set of humans did not have them? As in every other caste, community, profession or walk of life, there were journalists of an objectionable character, but the profession as such deserved respectful treatment.

I was fully convinced that the journalists at Kolhapur were perfectly reasonable in their attitude towards Prof. Mate, who can claim almost all of them as his admirers as a learned man, author and writer.

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Battles For The Beachhead

NAZI BOMBERS OVER LONDON

Determined Bid To Set British Capital Ablaze Fails

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Germans early today made the most determined bid since the big raids of 1940-41 to set London ablaze.

Though they dropped masses of incendiaries with high explosives through the thunderous barrage of the city's defences, they failed.

The alert lasted just over one hour and at one time fires were burning at all points of the compass.

Churches, schools and houses were hit and at dawn rescue parties were still searching for trapped victims. —Reuter.

Casualties In London Area

LONDON:: An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security 'communique' to-day says: "Early this morning there was enemy activity over London area, East Anglia and South-East England. In London area damage casualties were caused, but the bombs dropped elsewhere did little damage.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down last night over their bases in Belgium and Northern France by R.C.A.F. Mosquitoes on an intruder patrol."—Reuter.

CONTACT RUSSIAN COMMAND

Polish Govt.'s Instructions To Underground Movement

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that the Polish Government to-day sent instructions to leaders of the Polish underground movement to get into touch with the Russian military command and arrange for a basis of co-operation between the Polish underground forces and the Russian army.

The instructions were sent following a meeting of the Polish Cabinet which was specially attended by the Polish Commander-in-Chief, General Sosnkowsky.—Reuter.

Russo-Polish Relations

Mr. P. S. Kitty, Press Counsellor to the Polish Embassy in London in the course of his talk regarding Polish Problem and the spirit of Poland at Green's Hotel on Friday evening said that the Poles were looking ahead to the re-establishment of good relations between Russia and Poland. The demarcation of the frontiers was the problem that was now confronting the two nations. But the other misunderstanding were very superficial. It was only on the principle of Justice that a settlement could be reached.

ROOSEVELT IS TIRED AND WANTS TO GO HOME

NEW YORK, Feb. 19

Senator Claude Pepper said to-day that President Roosevelt had told him that "he was tired and wanted to go home; but he is drafted for the duration just like any other soldier."

Senator Pepper thought that if the President "was re-elected and the war terminated he might resign and return to private life."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

'C. R.' SEES VICEROY

MADRAS, Feb. 19

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy this evening lasting for 45 minutes. He spent some time with Her Excellency Lady Wavell. After that Mr. Rajagopalachari was seen to be with H. E. the Governor of Madras for 1-1/4 hours. Asked about his impressions of the Viceroy, Mr. Rajagopalachariar declined to make any statement.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews this evening to Sir George Boag, Dewan of Cochin, and Dr. P. Subbaroyan—A. P.

U. S. SUBMARINE EXPLOITS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19: United States Navy Department 'communique' today states: "Two United States submarines recently returned from a patrol deep in Japanese Empire waters report the sinking of 13 enemy merchantmen totalling 68,200 tons. These sinkings have not been reported in any previous Navy Department Communique."

Naval quarters here pointed out that the total United States submarine successful against enemy ships include 447 ships sunk, 114 damaged and 36 probably sunk.—Reuter.

ALLAHBUX MURDER CASE

KARACHI, Feb. 19

It is understood that judgment in the Allahbux murder case will be delivered at Sukkur on the 23rd instant.

Out of the eight accused, one is said to have turned approver.—A. P.

NAZI BID TO WREST ANZIO FROM ALLIES

Fifth Army Forced To Withdraw A Short Distance In Carroceto Area

ALGIERS, February 19.

Fifth Army troops have been forced to withdraw a short distance in the Carroceto area of the Anzio Beachhead, said a cable today from the Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

ALLIED LINES INTACT

It is officially announced that the Fifth Army has captured two strongly held crests west of Mount Cassino. The Allied lines are intact round Anzio Beachhead.

AIR RAIDS

Reuter's special correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in North Africa cables:—

Warhawks and invaders bombed and strafed concentrations of troops, vehicles and tanks in the Anzio area yesterday. Four tanks and a number of vehicles were destroyed. Five air attacks were made against a factory at Carroceto. Air operations yesterday were greatly restricted by unfavourable weather.

HOURS OF DECISION

Reuter's special correspondent from the Fifth Army Front said that competent observers believe that everything depends on developments in the next 24 hours on the Beachhead and at Cassino.

They believed that Kesselring's mass forces and tanks are now making a supreme bid to wrest the beachhead from the Allies. the latest reports state that Allied troops are hitting back hard, holding heir line and inflicting the heaviest casualties.

DESPERATE BATTLES

The correspondent continues:

Kesselring is to-day fighting two furious and desperate battles—one offensive and one defensive. He is attacking on the beachhead and on the main Fifth Army Front his troops are grimly fighting against General Clark's reinforced formations. On this main front the Fifth Army is hourly increasing the threat to Cassino and the whole line of the German positions in the area. The Fifth Army has advanced from the south under a rolling barrage that shook the Rapido River Valley from side to side. The German positions on Abbet Hill was faced by a new threat as the result of an early morning attack in which troops charged the north side of the height and up the slopes towards the Abbey.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES

The battle of the beachhead continued yesterday its fiery course. Persistently pressing, the Germans are suffering heavy casualties. The Germans show no sign of slackening their assault which is being met by grimly resisting Allied machine-gunners and artillery men aided by intense air effort. What little change there may be in the situation along the narrow front on the Albano-Anzio Road in the region of Carroceto has been made at a heavy cost to the Germans.

ALLIED WITHDRAWAL

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in North Africa: Under tremendous pressure Fifth Army troops withdrew a short aistance below Corroceto in the Anzio Beachhead and then started putting in counter-attacks with infantry and tanks. The latest reports say that these counter-attacks are making headway, very heavy casualties being inflicted on the Germans. Battles are raging in rainstorms.

The Germans are maintaining pressure elsewhere against the perimeter of the Allied Beachhead, but General Clark's men are holding firm.

IN CASSINO SECTOR

Renewed strong Allied attacks in the Cassino sector in which Indian and New Zealand troops are taking part began on Thursday night. The situation on the Abbey Hill itself is described here as obscure, but the two crests captured are important features 2,000 feet high north northwest of the town. Another attack has been launched across the Rapido River investing Cassino from the south.

Four divisions are engaged in Kesselring's fullscale attack against the Anzio Beachhead and bitter fighting has been in progress for the past 24 hours. The weather has largely deprived the Allies of their normal air support.

FURIOUS RESISTANCE

Elements of the Allied force that has launched the attack across the Rapido have seized the Cassino railway station one mile south of the town. Cassino is now threatened from the north-west, north, east and south, but in spite of the narrowness of the escape gap left for them, the Germans are still resisting furiously. The Germans continue patrol activity in the lower Garigliano. One patrol was captured intact by British troops who also repelled at bayonet point two small scale attacks on Monte Ornito in which they captured 26 Germans and killed 20.

On the northern sector of the main Fifth Army front both French and Americans have beaten off German patrols

On the Eighth Army Front activity is confined to patrolling. Indian troops took ten prisoners in a surprise raid on a house in Guardiagrele.

ROME BOMBED

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Rome radio said to-day: "Rome was bombed last night. Numerous bombs were dropped and so far 200 casualties have been ascertained. Many buildings were hit. Castel Gandolfo was also bombed."—Reuter.

Consistently Bad Weather Retards Air Action

CAIRO, Feb. 19

A 'ommunique' to-day from R.A.F. Headquarters said: "Consistently bad weather in the Aegean Sea has hampered our attacks on enemy supply ships and harbours recently, but they have been maintained. Several vessels have been sunk and damaged by Allied aircraft. During a period of seven days—from February 12 to 18—five of our aircraft are missing from these and other operations."—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUCCESSES

LONDON, Feb. 19.

It is officially announced that British submarines have destroyed a total of 19 enemy ships during recent patrols in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Far East. In addition six supply ships, including three of a large size, were probably sunk and eight others damaged.—Reuter.

AXIS CLAIM

While the Axis claims that the Allies in other Anzio beachhead have had to withdraw so far that they have "lost sight of the Appian Way," Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in North Africa cabled last night that the Allied line has not been buckled, though it has sagged at one point.

The spearheads of the German attack have been blunted against the stubborn defence of General Alexander's forces and Kesselring's second offensive appears to be exhausting itself much the same as the first, he added. The United Nations Radio (Algiers) to-day quoted a staff officer at the Headquarters as saying:

"The Allied lines in the invasion area of Nettuno remain intact despite furious German assaults. The second German attempt to eliminate our bridgehead has failed."

BOILING CAULDRON

A British correspondent representing the combined British Press at the Anzio Bridgehead cabled on Friday:

Here on the bridgehead we have come to the end of as fierce a day's fighting as any yet experienced in Italy. The enemy renewed his attack this morning and by dawn the area south of Corroceto along the main Anzio-Albano Road was again a boiling cauldron of shellfire. All the enemy punches are supported by tanks, though we are not on ground where we can employ them on our largest scale Fighter-bombers were the main air weapon of both sides. On the ground we are using tanks to help the infantry with effect.

German losses are on a very large scale, but they would accept heavier losses if they could forec a decision. German armour is not yet committed on a big scale.

To-day's Allied 'communique' states:

SEA: Gun fire support by our ships has continued in the Anzio area. Patrol torpedo boats of the United States Navy intercepted enemy destroyers or minelayers approaching north of Caprraia during the night of February 17/18. A torpedo attack was delivered by patrol torpedo boats. The results were not observed. —Reuter.

U. S. RAIDERS OVER INDO-CHINA

Unsuccessful Japanese Attacks On Arakan Front

CHUNGKING, Feb. 18.

Twin-engined medium Mitchell bombers of the Fourteenth United States Air Force were active over French Indo-China on Wednesday and Thursday, says a 'communique' issued from General Stilwell's Headquarters They scored a direct hit on a railway bridge at Yently and attacked two other bridges further north, both of which are believed to have been destroyed. Other Mitchell bombers have probably sunk a 1,200-ton freighter in the Gulf of Tongking.—Reuter.

Drive In Burma

ARAKAN: Operations to clear the Ngakyedauk Pass area continue, says an Allied War Communique. On the night 16/17th February the enemy made several unsuccessful attacks on one of our defensive areas at the south-east end of the Pass Mopping up operations on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road have resulted in heavy casualties to the enemy. We made a successful raid 12 miles south of Maungdaw and inflicted casualties.

KALADAN: West African troops continue to advance against light opposition on both banks of the river.

Chinese troops moving south and west of Taipha Ga are meeting only enemy patrol resistance in their advance. Small engagements continue in the area south-east of Kadujaga and north-west of Laaunga. Units moving east along the Ahawk track continue to advance, reducing enemy resistance.

There has been widespread patrol activity on all fronts and we have been successful in a number of ambush attacks, particularly one in North Burma.

R. A. F. heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, attacked Mandalay on the night of 18/19 February. The attack was very successful.—A. P.

In Southwest Pacific

Allied Headquarters in South-west Pacific 'communique' says:

NORTH-WESTERN SECTOR: Reconnaissance activity only.

NORTH-EASTERN SECTOR: NEW HANOVER: Our mediums continued assault on a south-bound convoy attempting to reinforce the enemy's Bismarck bases. Striking from mast-height in successive attacks we sank a 7,500 tons tanker. Five cargo ships of 2,000 tons each, a 500 ton freighter and two escorting corvettes. Enemy personnel casualties were heavy. With losses listed yesterday of an 8,000 ton tanker, a 6,000 ton transport, three 1,500 ton cargo ships and an escorting destroyer, this brings the total to twelve merchantships of an aggregate tonnage of 36,500 and three small escorting warships. This is believed to have comprised practically the entire convoy.

NEW IRELAND: KAVIENG: Our heavy units bombed Panapai aerodrome, scoring more than thirty direct hits on runway and leaving it unserviceable.

NEW BRITAIN: RABAUL: Our Solomons-based heavy units with escort attacked Vunakanau aerodrome at midday with 45 tons bombs. Many direct hits were scored on runway and its revetment areas where three parked bombers were damaged. There was no interception. e

TALA SEA: Our escorted heavy units bombed installations destroying jetty and other ground objectives.

VITU ISLANDS: Our escorted medium units dropped 26 tons of bombs on Garove Island with damaging effect.

BORGEN BAY: Two Japanese planes raided our shipping at midday causing minor casualties and damage

NEW GUINEA: MADANG COAST. Our dive-bombers and escorting fighters attacked Japanese supply areas at Alexishafen causing fires. Our air patrols attacked Japanese installations at Amron Mugil plantation and northward along the coast.

MINTJIM VALLEY: Our fighters dive-bombed and strafed enemy positions near Saipa and along the main Bogadjim Road.—Reuter.

Tito's Forces In Heavy Fighting

LONDON, Feb. 19.

General Tito's forces have carried the war 20 miles further into Northern Italy, engaging the Germans near the vital railhub of Udine. This morning's 'communique' from the Headquarters of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation as broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio says that in the Slovenian coastal region units of the Thirtieth Division, which at the beginning of February crossed the River Isonzo, are engaged in heavy fighting with German troops near Udine, some 20 miles west of Gorizia where fighting was reported last.

In Slovenia proper fierce battles continue to be fought between Ljubljana and Kocevje. Kocevje is the terminus of the branchline running south-east from the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana.

Along the Hungarian border in Northern Croatia fighting continues near Ludbrieg. more than 200 German soldiers were killed and many wounded. Large quantities of war material were captured.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Sat., Sun., Hol. 1 p.m. Matinee
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At 6-30 p.m. (in Gujarati).
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ANZIO NEWS CENSORSHIP

Grigg Heckled In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The fact that correspondent's dispatches in Italy were to be scrutinised for policy reasons as well as security was brought to the notice of the War Minister, Sir James Grigg, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Baxter (Conservative) raised the question by asking "for what reasons are newspaper correspondents' dispatches in Italy to be held up by sending them to Naples for censorship and will the Minister explain what is meant by 'censorship for policy.'"

Sir James Grigg: I have at present no information beyond, of course what has appeared in the morning newspapers, but I am making inquiries.

FEELING OF HOUSE

Mr. Baxter: Will Sir James Grigg, in sending his inquiries to the military authorities, express to them the very strong feeling of this House that for military authorities to go beyond security and to dictate to correspondents their interpretation of events is something which neither this House nor the nation will tolerate?

Sir James Grigg: I do not think military commanders are unaware of the modern form of the old Latin tag: *Ruat Coleum fiat publicitas* all costs (laughter). (Cries of "say it in English").

Mr. Bellenger (Labour-: Has Sir James Grigg read General Alexander's statement that some of the restrictions placed on correspondents there are due to a request from London? Did that request originate from his Department or from a high-authority?

Sir James: That was one of the pieces of information in a morning newspaper I did not see.

THAT LATIN TAG

Mr. Campbell Stephens (Independent Labour Party) caused amusement by asking whether Sir James Grigg was in order in giving his answer in a foreign language—reference to the Latin tag.

Commander Locker Lampson (Conservative): For the benefit of Etonians, can the Latin tag be translated? (laughter)? When asked for a reply to Mr. Bellenger's question about Gen. Alexander's statement Sir James Grigg said: "I am unwilling to go beyond what I have said. I have no information beyond what has appeared in the newspapers, but I am making inquiries."

Washington Instructions

WASHINGTON: The head of the Office of War Information, Mr. Elmer Davis, stated at a press conference to-day that he is making representations to the American Army against the stoppage of direct filing of press dispatches from the Anzio beachhead.

"I think the public is entitled to the fullest and most rapid supply of news consistent with security," he said

"I am taking the matter up today, although the Office of War Information fully realises the requirement of security in such a military situation and certainly does not want security violated in any respect."—Reuter.

No Germans In Papal Villa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The apostolic delegate, most Revd. Amleto Giovanni, stated in a statement that Cardinal Maglione, Secretary of State of His Holiness the Pope Pius the Twelfth, "has instructed me to state that the recent report appearing in the papers and credited to the Allied High Command to the effect that the actual territory of the Papal Villa at Castel Gandolfo is "saturated with Germans and, therefore, subject to bombing" is untrue. His Eminence declares that no German soldier has been admitted within the borders of the neutral pontifical villa and that no German military are within at present."—Reuter.

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SMALL STATES MERGER SCHEME

Text Of Bill Before Lords: Full Power To Crown Representative

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Following is the text of the India (Attachment of States) Bill, 1944, which has been introduced in the House of Lords:—

1. At the instance or with the consent of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, any Indian State not mentioned in divisions I to XVI of the table of seats appended to part 2 of the first schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, (as in force at the passing of this Act), may be attached to any other Indian State and, in connection with the attachment, provision may be made for:—

(a) The exercise by, or transfer to, courts and officers of the second mentioned Indian State, with or without limitations or conditions, of any powers of jurisdiction in or in relation to the first mentioned State which were or could have been exercised by or on behalf of the Crown therein before attachment;

(b) The relinquishment, as a consequence of attachment, of any such powers or jurisdiction of the Crown as aforesaid; and

(c) The transfer of cases pending at the date of attachment before courts or officers of the Crown, and this Sub-Section shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, the Government of India Act of 1935, any other Act for the time being in force, or any Letters Patent, Orders in Council, or other instruments.

2. This Section shall be deemed always to have had effect; provided that His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States may give such directions, if any, as he thinks proper for rendering valid or lawful anything done or omitted before the passing of this Act which would be invalid or unlawful by virtue of the provisions of this Sub-Section.

3. The Act may be cited as the India (Attachment of States) Act, 1944. —A. P

Moscow Honours Eisenhower

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.

It is announced to-night "General Dwight Eisenhower has been awarded the Order of Suvorov First Class for outstanding successes achieved by him in command of troops and in the realisation of the far-reaching plan of the landing and fighting operations of the British and American armed forces in North Africa and Italy against the common enemy of the Soviet Union and the United States Hitlerite Germany"

Order of Suvorov Second Class to Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz, Order of Kutusov Second Class to Lieutenant-General Ira Eaker and Order of Suvorov Third Class to Major-General Frederick Anderson.—Reuter.

Wallace Appeals For Good Neighbour Policy With Russia

NEW YORK, Feb. 19: The United States Vice-President Mr. Henry Wallace, writing in the current issue of "Survey Graphic" which is entirely devoted to American-Russian relations, said that it was important for the United States to extend its good neighbour policy to Russia.

Wallace added, "We must give Asia reason to trust us because we can be helpful to both China and Russia. Siberia and China will furnish the greatest frontier of to-morrow and it is possible that the next generation will see as much American trade across the Pacific as formerly moved across the Atlantic"

Mr. Wallace said he had discussed with M. Molotov his hope for the construction of a highway and airway system linking Chicago and Moscow via Alaska and Siberia.—Reuter.

Russian Air Attack Devastates Helsinki

LONDON, Feb. 17: The German News Agency to-day quoted the Finnish High Command Communique which said that more than 400 planes took part in the attack on Helsinki and the neighbourhood last night

The Soviet Information Bureau announced to-night, "On the night of February 16-17th large forces of our Aircraft carried out a mass attack against the City of Helsinki

The raid lasted nine hours during which military and industrial targets were bombed. As a result of the bombing, many fires were started accompanied by violent explosions.

Large fires were observed in an area of Shipyards, Military Stores, Docks, Barracks and in the centre of the City. In the area of the Railway terminus, Power Plants and Gasworks, violent explosions were observed.

On their return flight, our airmen observed flames from a distance of 200 kilometres. 13 of our aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

BR. JOURNAL BLACKS OUT WAVELL'S SPEECH!

PUBLIC DISAPPOINTMENT AT VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO INDIAN LEGISLATURE

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 19

The popularity of the cause of Indian freedom has been reflected in the West Derbyshire by-election which was hotly contested and which was won yesterday by Mr. Charles White, the Independent Socialist, against the Government candidate, Lord Hartington. This unexpected defeat of the Conservative candidate by a big margin of 4,561 votes by the Independent Socialist who fought the by-election on the important planks of recognition of Indian independence and the release of Mahatma Gandhi, has caused country-wide sensation. Political circles here feel that in spite of the official attitude towards India, the average electorate is interested in the Indian freedom and the Derbyshire people have given a clear verdict on the Indian issue.

Interviewed by the "United Press of India", Mr. White said that the British electorate are greatly sympathetic towards India.

Fenner Brockway's View

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 19

The opinion that the only just course to be followed in India is the release of Congress leaders unconditionally and summoning of an all-party conference to negotiate a settlement, has been expressed by Mr. Fenner Brockway, President of the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee, commenting on Lord Wavell's address at the Indian Legislature.

Political circles and public opinion are disappointed at the Viceregal speech and the policy which is being pursued in India

The speech has received a mixed reception in the British Press. While the "Daily Mail" has completely blacked out the speech the Tory Press like the "Times", "Telegraph", and the "Yorkshire Post" has published the speech with their own comments thereon.

What Will Federation Of Commerce Chambers Discuss?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18

Matters of far-reaching importance will be discussed at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce The Federation will urge that the financial implication of the South-East Asia Command should be accepted by the Government only in consultation with the Central Legislature and that arrangements for securing foodstuffs from outside sources for furtherance of operations connected with the Command, should be made in order to avoid further deterioration in the food situation of the country.

Regarding post-war schemes, the Federation will voice forth grave apprehension at the absence of provision for meeting substantial expenditure during the post-war period. They will also protest against the continued incarceration of national leaders, demand their release for securing the goodwill of the public and urge the establishment of National Government at the centre. The Federation will opine that lack of coordination between the Central and Provincial Governments and the public, contributed in no small measure to the deterioration of food situation in the country.—Orient Press.

"FRANK AND BLUNT UTTERANCE"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

"Let the Viceroy do something to dispel the feeling that now prevails very widely that he is here merely to maintain the present political position," says Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council commenting on the Viceroy's address.

Characterising the speech as a "frank and blunt utterance," Sir Jagadish Prasad says: "One would like His Excellency to consider frankly whether, when leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are told to do what the Viceroy suggests as a condition of their release, their followers and many others besides would not view their action as unconditional surrender and not a free and conscientious recognition of an error. Can there be any scope for a free and conscientious choosing when the penalty and reward of the choice have been so precisely defined?"

Sir Jagadish Prasad adds: "If the Viceroy is not prepared to release Congress leaders except on the terms announced, then the country is entitled to ask that he should make an equally frank statement that he and his Government are determined not only to detain these leaders for an indefinite period, but that he is not prepared even to give them an opportunity of defending themselves before an impartial tribunal. The people will then know where they stand under the present regime."

Regarding Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Jagadish Prasad asks: "Even assuming for a moment that the Viceroy is not prepared to go immediately as far as Lord Hailey and many others in England, namely, the complete Indianisation of the Council, why must Home Finance and Transport remain with the British element of his Council?" —A. P

BRITAIN NEED NOT FEAR FOOD SHORTAGE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Britain's emergency larders can, if necessary, feed the whole nation from now until the next harvest without calling on extra shipping Millions of tons of canned foods, meat and flour are now in ten thousand depots

In store are thousands of tons of Canadian and Australian flour, sugar cases of tea, canned meat, fish and fruit. In addition there are carefully conserved food stocks on farms and record stores of grain immediately available in granaries, barns and even empty school rooms which could be turned into flour and bread within 48 hours of an emergency.—Reuter.

GERMANS TO EVACUATE NORWAY?

STOCKHOLM. Many Norwegians are of the opinion that the Germans intend to evacuate Norway, reports the Swedish-Norwegian Press Bureau. The Agency reports:—"Those who believe in such a possibility point to various observations of a military nature German forces have been withdrawn from several districts of Western Norway. The number of German troops in Norway has not been increased but their quality has deteriorated. Some time ago German bombers were for the most part withdrawn from Norway and recently even the number of fighters also decreased" The report concludes:—"The recent visit of Gen. von Falkenhorst, the German Commaner in Norway to Berchtesgaden mean the above But, before final evacuation of the country, the Germans would carry very extensive demolitions".—India Press Service.

How Can 2 Main Parties Come To Terms With One In Prison

London Reaction To Lord Wavell's Address

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Wavell's speech before the Central Legislature has been received with a feeling of disappointment and in a section of the press it has even been ignored. While the "Evening News" completly omits the Viceroy's speech in its edition and publishes the Commander-in-Chief Sir Claude Auchinleck's message to the returned Indian contingent and another story of Pancha Lama's enthronement in Tibet—which indicates the degree of interest taken by this paper in Indian political question—the "Star" and the "Evening Standard" published the speech with the following headlines: "Wavell opens door—offer to leaders", and "Wavell cannot free Congress leaders yet".

Commenting on Lord Wavell's speech Rev. Reginald Sorensen M.P. said: "After some months of hopeful expectancy it is disappointing to find that the mountain has only yielded rather a bewildered mouse. It would have been far better for Lord Wavell to have direct contact with leaders instead of trying to avoid British responsibility by justifying their continued detention. The apparent risks will have to be taken, otherwise the barrier will remain rigid".

Mr. William Gallacher M.P. said: "I say, for heaven's sake liberate the Congress leaders first and then talk of co-operation afterwards. Once the leaders are freed the basis of understanding will have been laid".

Mr. Alex Sloane M.P. said: "Lord Wavell addressed nothing new but merely reproduced the time-worn arguments. Lord Wavell says that some risks should be taken but the release of Indian leaders would be taking no risks at all. With the offensive against the Japs, it is the opportune moment for a grand gesture by releasing forthwith Indian patriots who will instil a dynamic energy in Hindustan for war effort."

Mr. Rhys Davies M.P. said: "How can two main parties come to terms with one in prison?"

Sir Richard Ackland Leader of the Commonwealth Party said: "Lord Wavell has done his best to produce a rabbit out of his hat but the rabbit has not turned yet. His first task to establish goodwill by releasing the leaders".

WALK-OVER FOR CONGRESS

Panch Mahal District Local Board Election

SURAT, Feb. 18.

A message from Godhra received here says: "Out of the 25 non-Muslim seats of the District Local Board in Panch Mahal District, Congress candidates have secured 24 seats uncontested. There will be election for one seat.—A. P.

30 Out Of 47 Non-Muslim Seats Captured

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb 19.

In the Ahmedabad District Local Board Election, Congress has captured 30 out of 47 non-Muslim seats uncontested till to-day.

Unconditional Release

SURAT, Feb. 19.

Nathubhai Ratanji of Sarikhrad, Jalapore Taluka, a Congress worker, has been released unconditionally from the Sabarmati Jail here he was being detained under Rule 129. Nanubhai Trivedi, a former Secretary of the Surat Congress Committee, has also been released unconditionally.—A. P.

INTERVIEWS TO DETENUS

C. P. and Berar Detention Order, 1942 has been amended so as to grant security prisoner no more than two special interviews for the settlement of his business or professional affairs, such interviews to take place within no more than two months after the date of his arrest.—A. P.

REALISED BUT MOVEMENTS RESTRICTED

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

Chaudhri Sahib Ram, M.L.A., who had been detained under Rule 26 of D.I.R. since August 1942 was released from the Lahore Central Jail to-day. After his release he was served with a notice directing him to confine his movements within the limits of his native town.—A. P.

SURAT CONVICTIONS

SURAT, Feb. 17 Four persons were sentenced to nine months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 in default further one month's R.I. in a case connected with the political disturbances of August 1942.

According to the prosecution, Mr. Dayal Kesav, one of the accused who was arrested during the disturbances in Pathan village, Jalalpore Taluka, was assisted to escape while he was being escorted by police by the other accused. Vasant Mahendale and Chhanuka Pathan who stood charged before the City Magistrate, Surat, for having incited millworkers to strike have been sentenced to one year's R.I each and a fine of Rs 100 in default further six months' R. I.—A.P

GOVT. TO COLLECT RIOT TAX IN MARCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

The riot-tax of 18 lacs of rupees imposed on Ahmedabad will be collected by Government in March, through the Government Department as both the superseded and the present municipalities have refused to collect it. Deputy Collector in charge of the riot tax has been appointed and bills are prepared by the Municipality.

HAUL OF BOMBS IN KANDEWADI

A big haul of bombs and ammunitions was made by the Thana Police, acting in co-operation with the Bombay C.I.D. following a raid on a house at Kandewadi in the early hours of Friday morning

The police seized 3 revolvers 4 live bombs 100 cartridges 100 saws and materials for manufacturing bombs. The police also arrested Ruplal Bansilal Srivastava and Hari Dhondu from the premises. It is alleged that the arrested persons are members of a "Sabotage Conspiracy Gang".

A few days back the Thana Police arrested a man in connection with a Sabotage Case and on a statement made by him, the District Police Officers instituted inquiries in Bombay with the help and co-operation of the C.I.D The raid was a sequel to their investigations

The police are making inquiries.

Viceroy Discusses Food Problem

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to prominent officials this morning, including those mainly concerned with the food problem in the presidency

Sir Hugh Wood, Sir Norman Strathie, Mr. T. Austin and Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, Advisers to the Governor of Madras interviewed His Excellency jointly.—A. P.

Million Pounds To Combat Malaria

CAIRO, Feb. 19.

It is officially announced that the Egyptian Government is allocating one and a half million Egyptian pounds from the general reserve to combat malaria in the southern affected provinces.—Reuter.

Pather Still Defies Union Govt.

Natal Indian Congress Secretary's Reply To Critics

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 19

The trial and fine of five pounds imposed on Mr P. R. Pather, Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, for having occupied 232, Moore Road, after March 22, 1943, in contravention of the Pegging Act, had a sequel in a unity meeting of the Natal Indian Association and the Natal Indian Congress here yesterday.

Mr. Pather was heckled at the meeting as to who paid the fine, since he had advocated resistance against the law. "In him we thought there was a Gandhi in making, but fortunately or unfortunately somebody, in fact one of his colleagues, paid the fine," said Mr. M. G. Naidoo, Secretary of the Pietermaritzburg Congress Branch. "Is that how our leaders are fighting the Pegging Act? leaders are known to make sacrifices like Gandhi. We don't want humbug leadership" he said.

Others attacked Mr. Pather who, replying, said he opposed the law on principle, but had to abide by law. For this reason he had to apply for a permit which was in the Minister's power to grant. "I was entitled to live in my premises. I put up a bold fight, and I took it to the bitter end. I was fined five pounds or seven days imprisonment, and in your interests I was prepared to go to gaol, but I don't know who paid the fine. I am still a fighter, I am still living in the premises, and I defy the Government to move me out," Mr. Pather added. —Reuter.

DETENTION OF U. P. ADVOCATE

"Habeas Corpus" Petition To Be Heard Before Full Bench

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18

The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court passed the following order in the 'Habeas Corpus' application of Mr. Baijnath, Advocate of Agra, when it came for hearing before his Lordship to-day:—

"When the present application was called upon, the Government Advocate raised a preliminary objection that under Sub-Section Two of Section Ten of Ordinance III. 1944, the petition and the rule should be deemed to be discharged as this Court had not the jurisdiction to hear the application. Mr. Pandey, who is appearing on behalf of Mr. Baijnath contended that Section Ten was 'ultra vires' of the Ordinance making powers of the Governor-General.

As the matter was of sufficient importance, his Lordship said that he would constitute a Bench, consisting of himself, Mr. Justice Allsop and Mr. Justice Verma to decide the question on February 28, 1944, after the Full Bench hearing in another case.

During the proceedings to-day, Mr. Pandey, Advocate on behalf of Mr. Baijnath read the following letter addressed to him from Mr. Baijnath:

"I have full gratitude to the Chief Justice for the kind remarks he has been pleased to make about me in connection with the application. An assurance from his Lordship that he is the protector of the liberty of the Bar has raised the dignity of the profession and it must further encourage members of the Bar to do their duty honestly and fearlessly. For this the profession must feel proud of the Chief Justice and express its sincere gratitude.

"As you know I am lying seriously ill in a precarious condition on the verge of death. I would not like to bother anybody or have any botheration on myself when I am on death bed, even in connection with 'Hebeas Corpus' petition and, therefore, I wanted these proceedings to be dropped to have complete peace of mind. But the recent debate in the Central Assembly to which my attention has been drawn has disturbed me much.. ...."

The Chief Justice at this stage ordered Mr. Pandey to file the letter and hand over a copy to the Government Advocate. The Chief Justice observed: "I won't allow the atmosphere of this Court to be influenced by political consideration. Politics must be kept apart."—A. P.

MOVE TO BOYCOTT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

Sequel To Suspension Order On Lady Supdt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

Signatures are being taken of girl students for leaving the Municipal Girls' High School if the suspension order served against Miss Kapadia, Lady Superintendent in connection with the Independence Day is not recalled by the Management. The Committee of the School Board Girls' Committee of Action met this evening and resolved to continue the strike until their demand was granted. Ahmedabad Students' Union and Rastriya Students' Union have supported the girls' students strike. Letters have been sent to the Director of Education, Chairman of the Management Committee and Educational Inspector by the Action Committee asking withdrawal of action against Miss Kapadia. The strike continues. To-day also girls are picketing peacefully near the school gates. No girls attended the school.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

EASY AND INTERESTING TO SOLVE

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Bombay Races

BAD DAY FOR PUNTERS AT MAHALUXMI

Gwalior's Star Of Gwalior And Caerloptic Dead-Heat In Rajpipla Gold Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maharaja of Gwalior scored a grand Quadruple at Mahaluxmi today, when the Fourth Day of the Big Meeting was run off. The Rajpipla Gold Cup which was the foremost attraction created historic decision when the Gwalior-owned Star of Gwalior and Caerloptic failed to permit, the Judge from separating them when passing the winning post. Most marks go to that brilliant Star of Gwalior who under the vigorous handling of Roberts travelled faster than any of his rivals at the close-up stage and if there were a couple of more yards to traverse, he would have definitely finished well ahead of his bracket companion. Mac Petit's Usk placed third and Magic Mount which did not receive fullest support from the saddle was fourth. None from the Kashmir's highly considered trio figured on the board.

Cote d'Azur, the joint property of Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar sprang a surprise when winning the Gulamhusein Essajee Cup and paying out Rs. 246 for each winning ticket.

Two objections were raised during the proceedings and as they happened to be in the last two events, majority of the punters were compelled to stay longer than the usual scheduled time. The result of the objections was fruitless in both instances and the enquiries lasted for long times. On the first occasion in the Town Plate, Raut, the rider of Jassir who placed fourth protested against the winner while in the last event Jadhav the rider of Desert Gem who was hard worked into second place, voiced a silly protest against the winner under the pretext of interfering in his efforts in front of the second enclosure.

Punters wound up disastrously as in the day's proceedings, seven firm favourites failed to materialise while the two winners who came to their rescue hailed from the popular Gwalior establishment.

The following are the results:—

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M Husain Majid's SEVENTH WONDER 8-0 Magan Singh .. 1
Mr T G Essajee's CHANDRAJEET 8-11 Virsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 9-2 F. Mohd 3
Mr N E D Pandole's GREAT STAR 8-2 Mull Singh 4
Not run: Khalaf Sabhan.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 165. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: A. Mohd.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's CAN YOU 9-0 Britt 1
Mr T G Essajee's KHAZANCHI 8-4 Evans 2
Mr S G Bhopatkar's SILVER SCREEN 8-2 Brace 3
Messrs. T G Essajee and Merchant's SAHRAN 8-10 Raffaele 4
All ran.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 22 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 26 and Rs. 40.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Maharaja of Gwalior's ENCHANTRESS II 8-7 Roberts 1
Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 8-7 Jones 2
Maharaj Kumar Khanderao's AYESHA 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Major A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 8-2 Evans 4
Not run: Little Tim.
Won by: 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Major Jadhav.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mrs. A L Hutson's PASSING BELL 8-11 Sibbritt 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OSMAN PASHA 8-6 Raffaele 2
Mr Amin and Major Gandhy's PLEADER 8-8 B McQuade 3
Mr A Fatah's MEHJABIN 9-4 Burn 4
Not run: Hectic, Friendship, Scottish Star and Mansoori.
Won by: 1 length, Neck, Neck.
Time: 2 minutes 49 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 28 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: Bullock.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 9-9 Roberts 1
Mr F J Gazdar's FURORE 8-12 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's LITTLE MAIDEN 8-12 Sibbritt 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 9-1 B McQuade 4
Not run: Wonderful, Rath and Sunny Dan.
Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Major Jadhav.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 8-9 Roberts 1*
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAERLOPTIC 8-0 F. Mohd. 1*
Mr M D Petit's USK 8-12 Evans 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MAGIC MOUNT 7-9 Stead 4
*Dead-heat
All ran.
Won by: Dead-heat, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 39 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 58 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: Major Jadhav.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 9-0 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL BLOOD 8-7 West 2
Mrs H Marginson's SCOTCH MIST 7-9 Stead 3
Mr M J Rajpal's SAMMY BRASS 7-9 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Philanthropist, Humourist and Prominent.
Won by: Neck 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 42 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 246. Places Rs. 64, Rs. 106 and Rs. 116.
Trainer: J. Thompson.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr M H Maniar's PRINCE FAISAL 8-2 Laloo 1
Mr N N Cohen's JUTLAND 7-11 Stead 2
Messrs. Abrahams' AMAL AL SHABAB 9-4 Raffaele 3
Mr Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 7-7 Raut 4
Not run: Royal Rival, Guiding Star and Sukab Baghdad.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 21 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 189. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 41 and Rs. 33.
Trainer: Moosa.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE 8-7 Roberts 1
Mrs. M H Rangwalla's DESERT GEM 9-0 Jadhav 2
Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB 7-7 West 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's ALA HONAK 7-9 B McQuade 4
Not run: Fadilhat al Garb.
Won by: 1 length, Neck 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 20 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Major Jadhav.

BEGGING IN C. P. TO BE PENALISED

Governor Circulates New Bill To Tide Over Food Situation

NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

The Governor proposes to enact legislation to penalise begging in larger urban areas in C. P. and Berar in exercise of his powers under Section 83 of Government of India Act.

A Bill making public begging a cognizable offence and making it obligatory upon Municipal committee to maintain poor houses has been circulated in the Provincial Gazette for eliciting public opinion thereon not later than March 18 1944.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill points out that there is a tendency in beggars to concentrate in urban areas. The matter has become more acute owing to food position and regulation of supplies.—A. P.

RANJI TROPHY CONTEST

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The Semi-Final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament for the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship of India between Bengal and Madras began this morning at the Eden Garden. Bengal fielded the same side that beat Holkar to qualify for the present encounter with the only change, D. Das replacing S. Dutt. The services of Hardstaff who was selected to play for Bengal could not be available.

The teams were:

BENGAL: Maharaja of Coochbehar (Capt.), A Chatterjee, A Jabbar, P. Sen, N. Chatterjee, D. Das, S. Mustafi, K. Bhattacharjee, M. Sen, S. Banerjee and B. Mitter.

MADRAS: M. J. Gopalan (Capt.), C. R. Rangachari, N. J. Venkatesan, A. G. Ramsingh, M. S. Gopal, C. V. Krishnaswami, M. O. Srinivasan F. F. Richardson, T. S. Parankusum, K. S. Kannan, B. S. Bhadradri. 12th man: J. Sydney.

UMPIRES: J. Patel (Bombay) and M. Banerjee (Behar).

The weather was fine, although there were patches of clouds. The attendance was not very large. Bengal won the spin of the coin and elected to bat. The match commenced at 11-20 a.m.

The whole side was out soon after the tea interval for 235 runs.

The following are the scores:—

BENGAL 1ST INNINGS

A. Jabbar c Srinivasan b Rangachari	80
A. Chatterjee b Rangachari	0
P. Sen c Rangachari b Ramsingh	9
N. Chatterjee C. Rangachari b Ramsingh	4
D. Das c Parankusum b Ramsingh	2
K. Bhattacharjee b Rangachari	67
S. Mustafi c Parankusum b Ramsingh	17
Coochbehar c Gopalan b Ramsingh	16
M. Sen (not out)	16
S. Banerjee b Ramsingh	6
B. Mitter c and b Ramsingh	10
Extras	8
Total	235

BOWLING: Gopalan 8/5/13/0; Ramsingh 36/3/5/104/7; Rangachari 29/9/61/3; Kanan 4/1/4/0; Parankusam 6/0/26/0; Venketasan 3/0/19 0.

MADRAS OPEN INNINGS

Madras had a short spell at the wicket at the end of the first day, but lost two wickets when stumps were drawn for a paltry 14 runs.

MADRAS 1ST INNINGS

Krishnaswamy b S. Banerjee		2
Kanan c B. Mitter b S. Banerjee		6
Bhadradri	(batting)	2
Sreenivas	(batting)	2
Extras		2
(Total for 2 wkts.)		14

Punjab Match Postponed

PATIALA, Feb. 19.

On account of heavy rains overnight the Ranji Trophy match between N.I.C.A. and Southern Punjab has been postponed.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 11, 2000.
Muslim: Safar 24, 1363.
Parsi: Shehrever 19, 1313.
Sunrise: 8-6 a.m., Sunset: 7-40 p.m.
Hightide: 7-46, 21-45; Lowtide: 2-36, 14-31.

To-day's Engagements

DENA BANK: Opening of Camp Branch Poona to-day at 10-30 a. m Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony.

"MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB: Annual General Body Meeting of the Club to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (N. S.T) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, near King's Circle."

PRINCIPAL L. S. BHANDARE: 'Farewell' function in honour of Principal L. S. Bhandare to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union High School compound.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Religious discourse in English by Upadesak Pandit Nitidas Brahmachari to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

DADAR MATUNGA PARSI ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the residents of Dadar Parsi Colony at Sorab Palamkote Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent Corporators will address on Adult Franchise and sub-division of different Wards of the City.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Sjt. Amiya Chakravarty will speak at Union Office Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Tagore and the Modern Age."

PARSI YOUTHS SPORTS: At the Cooperage, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m Mr. A. S. F. Talyarkhan will preside and distribute prizes.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT ARYA SAMAJ: Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. when Shri Pandit Laxman Shastri Dravid will give a public performance on Vedic music accompanied by musical instruments.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "What Is Theosophy" Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Members and sympathisers will meet to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Orient High School Hall, Lady Jamshedji Road, Shivaji Park, when Mohan Kumar Mangalam will speak on "The Secret Behind Red Army's success."

SHRI KRISHNA GITA PATHSHALA: Shri Kavishawar Buva's Hari Kirtan at Kolbhat Lane, Bhatia Mahajanwadi on Kalbadevi Road at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

RAMAKRISHNA - VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Mr. M. R. Gopalachar will conduct the weekly class on "Bhagwad Geeta" at 10 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Centre premises 64, Portuguese Church Street Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

THE KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY: Mr. R. Y. Dharwar will give a talk in Kannada on the poems of Bendre to-day (Sunday) at 6-0 p.m.

A PUBLIC MEETING of all motor-owners in Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts to protest against the proposed Konkan Region is to be held to-day (Sunday), at Forbes Hall, (near Congress House), Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 4 p.m.

SUKTHANKAR CONGRATULATORY MEETING: To congratulate F/Lt. S. E. Sukthankar, a meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj and other Saraswat Institutions in Bombay and Suburbs, at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupaty to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Sir Sitaram Patkar will preside.

'SAVE BENGAL EXHIBITION' The Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India has organised a "Save Bengal Exhibition" on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel. It was opened on Saturday, and will remain open till 25th inst. the visiting hours being 11 a.m to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m to 9 p.m. No fees will be charged. The exhibition includes posters, life-sketches and cartoons depicting the untold sufferings of the people of Bengal. It includes charts containing a fund of factual data concerning the causes and extent of the famine. The exhibition devotes a section to portraying the havoc caused by a like situation in Orissa It is, in fact, a revelation no serious-minded patriot can afford to overlook

BOMBAY EDUCATION LEAGUE: Annual Prize Distribution at League's Hall, Worli High School at 4 p.m. today (Sunday). Sir Rustom Masani will preside.

His Highness the Maharana of Porbandar has donated a further sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

LADIES! Delayed? Don't worry! Take "KUMARI" (Pills) gtd. harmless—to regulate your period and prevent all troubles!! Price Rs. 3. For obstinate cases Rs. 5 (V. P. As. 12 extra) Mrs P Devee, F. D. S., (B. W.) Tollygunge, Calcutta: Stockists:—Bhogilal Premchand & Co Princess St., Bombay 2.

CITY JUTE GODOWN GUTTED

BOMBAY, Saturday

A Jute godown situated at Mazagaon caught fire at about 7 p.m. today. The fire continued till about 8 p.m. The godown which was filled with Jute bales was gutted and most of the bales were destroyed. About eight fire engines which rushed to the scene took one hour before they could bring the fire under control. The godown belongs to one Keshavji Virji. The cause of the fire or the extent of damage is not known.

Davar's College Annual Athletic Sports

The Annual Athletic Sports of Davar's College of Commerce came off on Saturday evening on the Western India Football Association Ground, Cooperage. There were 17 events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed.

Mr. A. J. Mascarenhas secured the highest number of points in championship events annexing the Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup for the year Mr. R. R. Sheth secured the second highest number of points securing the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla second Championship Challenge Cup. Both the Champions were congratulated on the maidan amidst lour cheers.

The Challenge Cups and numerous other prizes will be distributed in the College Social Gathering to be held next month.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By A Suburban Man)

SOPHIA COLLEGE: On Saturday (Feb. 26), Catholics of Suburban areas will hold a protest meeting against the action of the Senate of the Bombay University in approving of the recommendation of the Syndicate to disaffiliate the Sophia College for Women in Bombay. The meeting will be held in the Bandra Gymkhana Hall, at 7 p.m. and I understand Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bandra is to preside. The speakers are prominent citizens of the city and suburbs.

R. P. Dalal Felicitated

Felicitations on his being appointed an Account Member of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal were offered to Mr. R. P. Dalal at a tea party held in his honour at the Radio Club on Saturday evening. In a fitting reply Mr. Dalal thanked those present on the occasion for the honour done him.

Gandhi Mission Society

The Gandhi Mission Society wishes to celebrate the 75th anniversary of his birth by the publication in Sanskrit of two books for which two prizes of Rs. 200 each for the best works are announced. The manuscripts should reach the office of the Society on or before the 31st of July 1944. Any enquiry on this subject may be addressed to the Jeshtha, the Gandhi Mission Society, Kripa-Asram, Gandhikuppam, Tiruvennainallur, P. O (South India).

DETAILS OF THE COMPETITION

(1.) A detailed biography of Mahatma Gandhi in Sanskrit verses to be not less than 2,000 lines. (2.) Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi is propounded by him through writings and practical life in Sanskrit verses not to be less than 2,000 lines.

KONKAN BUS SERVICE PROTEST

To protest against the Government intention to establish a seperate Region for the Konkan Districts with its Headquarters at Thana a meeting of the leading motor service proprietors and public in Konkan Districts will be held in Forbes Hall, near Congress House Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

It is feared that the intended Headquarters at Thana are likely to cause much hardship to the motor services and the public.

BURMA-INDIAN CONFERENCE

Delegate To Meet Overseas Member

SIMLA, Feb 18

The 'Associated Press' understands that the delegates to the Burma-Indian Conference which concluded on Friday, will meet in a day or two both collectively and individually Dr. Khare, Member Indian Overseas Department, in New Delhi, in order to apprise him before the discussions begin between the Government of India and the Government of Burma, with their views and the decisions taken by them on the vital questions of immigration and the maintenance of their rights in rehabilitated Burma.

They will also acquaint the Indians Overseas Member of what transpired between their deputation and the Governor of Burma regarding their demands on Thursday morning in Simla.

Some of the delegates have left today, while others are leaving Simla to-morrow—A. P

TEHERAN, Feb. 18: The Shah of Persia declared to-day "Persia is proud of being an ally and co-operating in the gallant fight against the common enemy".

He was addressing American troops of the Persian Gulf Command in a broadcast from the United States Forces Radio Station after inspecting installations at the Command's Headquarters near Teheran

The Shah was accompanied by Empress Fawziah, his Premier and Cabinet Members.

NAVAL W. A. C. S.

Latest addition to Women's War Services in India is the Naval Wing of the W.A.C. (I), Its members wear a smart Naval uniform and perform secretarial and cypher duties at Naval Headquarters. Seen in this picture are (left to right): Daphne Jonas, Moina Imam and Joan Campbell.

ADULT FRANCHISE FOR CORPORATION

Jamnadas, Horniman And Sabavala Demand It

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, a debate on "Is adult franchise suitable for civic bodies" was held at the Green's Hotel, Bombay, on Thursday evening, when Mr. B. G. Horniman, presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas explained the necessity of representatives to voice effectively the grievances of the dumb millions, to tackle their various problems in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. So far the Corporation has done, very little by way of clearing the slums and providing amenities for the betterment of the poor man's life inasmuch as the facilities were so far destined to be the monopoly of the higher class.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said there should be a universal franchise without which it is impossible for the Government machinery to understand the sufferings of the poor people. As regards the fear of communalism influencing adult franchise, it can be eradicated by the introduction of universal franchise. The civic needs of the people should not be mixed up with politics.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala said that one of the objects of adult franchise was to see to the amenities of the poor people and when he was a chairman between 1937-38, he set apart Rs. 20 lakhs for slum clearance. But when the Congress came in power, they shelved the scheme on grounds of financial stringency.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that even in England, some 300 years ago, there existed communal differences between Catholic and Protestants. The only solvent for all the political ills and evils in India was the introduction of adult franchise which is the first essential of the rule of the people on the basis of democracy.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar said that the Congress Ministry had done its part to introduce adult franchise.

APPEALS OF GOVT. OF BOMBAY TO HIGH COURT

POONA, Feb 18: The Government of Bombay have appealed in the High Court of Bombay, against a decision given by the Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, in which one Mr. N. V. Athavale was acquitted from a charge of having stolen bombs and explosive materials from a Government factory. Mr Athavale is at present in detention in Yerwada Jail.

They have also appealed against another decision of the Additional Sessions Judge in which he acquitted Mr. B. D Inamdar, a clerk in the Price Controller's office, from a charge of having made unauthorised alterations in a sugar permit. Mr. Inamdar, was sentenced to eight months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine by the Additional City Magistrate, Poona.—A. P

BOMBAY CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT

In the general meeting of the Cricket Clubs of the E. F. & G. Bombay Municipal Wards, held on the 30th January it was decided to run a Cricket Shield Tournament on non-communal basis in the name of Bombay North Cricket Shield Tournament. The Shield has been presented by Mr. L. V. Manjrekar Accordingly, all clubs, offices colleges and schools in the above Wards are requested to submit their entries on or before the 5th March 1944 to the Hon. Secretary of the Provisional Committee, c/o The New Hindu Sports Club, near Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga.

THEIR OWN PICTURE AT CENTRAL

"Naya Tarana" Typifies Young India's Desires And Aspirations

By T. V. P.

'Naya Tarana' has entered the third week at Central and its popularity is increasing with every day of its showing. Since it was released two weeks ago, the word has already gone round all the meeting-places of young men and women that, it has come up to their desires and aspirations, as it was bound to, remembering that such representative young men of India as Abbas, Sathe and Naqvi were concerned with its production. They found fitting vehicles in Snehaprabha, Jairaj and Bhushan for the expression of the representative thought of young India and the result is a film with patriotic purpose, rich in its entertainment value.

The hero, played by Jairaj is the son of a landlord, but he refuses to live and make merry on the exploitation of the peasantry of his zemindari. He leaves the protection of his father and comes out in the wider world. He is a poet and his poem 'Naya Tarana' succeeds in maddening a young girl with its patriotic spirit. After some interesting mishaps, they come together and decide to pursue their ultruistic, patriotic plans together. Their patriotism savours strongly of socialism, as it should in the

Charlie and Motilal in "Taqdeer" at Roxy.

case of representatives of to-day's India. They organise concerts and dances for the relief of the starved peasantry of their country-side and incidentally expose a hoarder and a profiteer. All of which goes to establish that it is a hundred per cent topical story.

Director Naqvi had a good deal of trouble while revising his film under the orders of the Censors. He had to remove all pictures of national leaders such as Gandhiji and Nehru that caused a deal of bother. Yet in the opening scenes one sees a black ball hanging all the time on the wall of a room and everybody knows that behind it must be a picture of Gandhiji and Nehru. Such absurd orders never succeed in their purpose anywhere and the one in question has not met with its object even in the case of "Naya Tarana" for the general tend of the story is unmistakable even though no single character speaks of Gandhiji and Nehru in so many terms. They are too well established in the mental make of young India to be eradicted by such tricks.

Most of the songs of "Naya Tarana" breath a patriotic and humanitarian spirit and are sung well. Snehprabha, Jairaj and David have given performances appropriate to the conception of the characters they play.

NEXT CHANGE AT WEST END

"Badalti Dunia" starring Trilok Kapoor and Mumtaz Shanti, produced by Murari Pictures will be the next change at West End.

"Maharathi Karna" of Prabhakar Pictures will star Prithviraj and Durga Khote. Its shooting is progressing.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

Strand: "Ninotchka" at 10-30 a.m.
Regal: "Petrified Forest" at 10-30 a.m.
Eros: "I Wake Up Screaming" at 10 a.m
Metro: "The Big Store" at 10 a.m.
Palace: "They Shall Have Music" at 10-30 a.m.
Aurora: "Hero To Hold" at 10-30 a.m.
Paradise: "King's Row" at 10-30 a.m.

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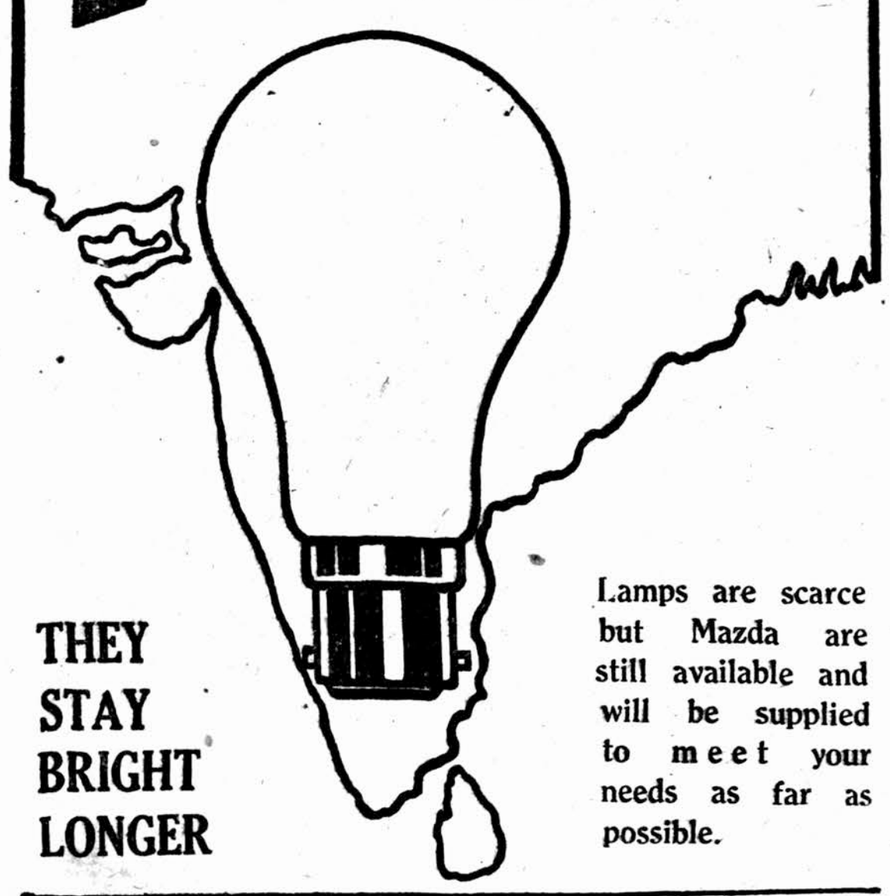

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AIR 21

GOVT. PLAN TO RECRUIT UNSKILLED LABOUR

Provincial Committees To Take All Measures To Secure Adequate Supplies For Essential Work

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

To meet the situations arising out of labour shortages the Government of India, it is learnt, have formulated a scheme to co-ordinate the use of unskilled labour throughout India by setting up Labour Supply Committees in the provinces and District or Regional Supply Committees in the areas where labour shortages are apparent or are considered imminent.

The functions of the Provincial Labour Supply Committees as mentioned in the scheme, which is now with Provincial Governments for action, are two-fold, namely, supply of labour and control of local labour. The Committees will take all measures necessary to secure adequate unskilled labour force from the province for essential work in the province. They will lay down standard of service conditions, grain shops, temporary housing, sanitation, water supply and medical relief for all local labour employed in the province. As Advisory Bodies the Labour Supply Committees will advise the Provincial Governments on matters relating to uniformity in dearness and other allowances for local labour and the rates of wages to be paid to local, provincial and contractor-imported unskilled labour in various regions of the province.

The Committees' duties also include collection of statistical information on the nature of work, sources of supply, adequacy of existing sources, probable future variations and wages rates. They will submit monthly returns and reviews to Provincial and Central Governments and report on 'surpluses' of labour. The Committees will include representatives of the Central and Provincial Government concerned, as well as of private employers.

Suggestions have been made in the scheme to set up District or Regional Labour Supply Committees whose duties will be more or less the same as those of the Provincial Committees—in districts or regions where labour shortages are apparent or are considered imminent. Areas in which such Committees are to be established may be declared as "controlled" areas.

The scheme also refers to the establishment of Labour Supply Depots—on the lines of the Labour Depot now functioning at Gorakhpur—in all areas in which there is surplus unskilled labour likely to be available for export either from the area or from the province.

In pursuance of this scheme two Labour Supply Committees have already been set up, one at Jubbulpore by the C. P. Government and the other at Dhanbad for co-ordinating the use of unskilled labour required for coal-mining and other projects in the neighbourhood of the collieries.—A. P

DEWAN OF RAJKOT RESIGNS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 18.

Mr. C. N. Chinoy, Dewan of Rajkot State, it is alleged was forced to resign as a result of unexpected developments not uncommon in States.

During his short term of Dewanship, Mr. Chinoy did a lot to improve the food situation, which then threatened to create crisis.

Once again it is feared Rajkot Administration is fast retreating to the original conditions obtaining at the time of the historical Rajkot Civil disobedience movement.

RUMOUR OF RAJKOT APPOINTMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 19.

Rajkot Durbar has appointed Sjt. Ajilsingh, his father-in-law and Sjt. Janmashanker Pandya, a former Sarnyayadish as Councillors according to a report current here.

MAGIC SHOW IN AID OF INDIAN RED CROSS

The President of the Society of Indian Magicians, Dr. F. D. Nasikvala, has organised another show for the Indian Red Cross Fund under the auspices of the National War Front (Dadar East), of which Major S. R. Bamji, a member of the Society, is a Director, and under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, at Sunderbai Hall, on Sunday (Feb. 27) at 6 p.m.

This time the entertainment is something novel, as the Great La Roos, with his three equally mystical daughters and with two tons of mystical paraphernalia, will enchant the audience. Miss Zanoba Ditt, aged 9 years, the youngest daughter of La Roos, will amaze you. Then the mystic eye of Dr. Fanstus, a modern exponent of the mystic arts will amaze you with his "second sight," commonly known as thought reading.

Mr. Val Terry, B.B.C., the popular star, with Bobby will again help in entertaining with some items.

The young girls of the Vacha Wadia Girls School will give two turns, a Dutch Dance and a pantomime play.

British Miners Accept Negotiation For Wage Increase

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The miners' executive in London to-day decided to accept the proposal that negotiations should be opened forthwith to overhaul the general wage structure in the coal industry. They expressed profound disappointment with Government's refusal to make possible adjustment of anomalies.

Miners' leaders are meeting coal owners next Thursday. The minimum of five sterling per week will be paid in all districts next week-end, dating back to January 22 and in the meantime the executive have issued an appeal to miners to continue normal working.—Reuter

SIKH CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS?

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 16.

It is reliably learnt that in the recent by-election the United Sikh party candidate Sher Singh has defeated the rival candidates by securing 440 votes against his rivals.—Orient Press.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce have wired to the Government of India protesting against their proposal to raise railway fares by 25 per cent from 1st April, 1944, and to collect 20 per cent surcharge on coal throughout the year.

BIHAR GOVT. TO LEVY SALES TAX

Will Utilise Proceeds For Post-War Reconstruction

PATNA, Feb. 18.

The Government of Bihar propose to levy a tax on retail sales of goods in the province at the rate of three pies per rupee. It will be levied upon the sale of goods to actual consumers and will be realised from the dealers whose turnover exceeds Rs five thousand every year

The Government expect that the proceeds of the sales tax will be substantial enough to undertake some portant schemes of post-war reconstruction. For this purpose a bill, known as the Bihar Sales Tax Bill, 1944, which will be taken into consideration on or after March 15, 1944 has been published in a Gazette Extraordinary to-day.—A. P.

South Indian Industrialist Makes Munificent Donation To Madras 'Varsity

MADRAS, Feb. 18

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, announces a donation of Rs. 3 lakhs from Dr. K. V. Al. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar towards the proposed College of Technology in the Madras University.—A P.

ART NOTES

(Continued From Page 13)

national institution but the All-India Radio is not a free agency. The dragon of censorship imposed by the bureaucracy is constantly staring at it.

The plan of the Government of Bombay to instal radio-sets in nearly 1,000 villages to educate the rural population in matters such as food-production, sanitation and hygiene and village development will, it is understood, soon be put into operation. It is hoped that the Government will not fail to lay greater emphasis on the educational scope of broadcasting. There is, at present, a growing concern on the part of the Government and also some non-official bodies to approach the villages and to give something to the village-folks.

The assumption on which the rural development schemes are based, appears to be that the villagers are in a primitive stage having nothing to give to the urban areas. Such an assumption is quite erroneous. Rural India abounds in folk-tales, legends, songs and music to which, the city-dwellers are almost strangers. Such art-forms, do not reveal their beauty until they are presented by the villagers themselves. The Government of Bombay ought to six the programmes of folk art for the benefit of both the villagers and city-dwellers and bring the folks themselves to the mike instead of resting satisfied with the imitations of Bhajans and Lok-geets presented by the new generation of the "exponents of light music". The programmes of the original folk songs and music broadcast by the village-musicians will convince some of the streamlined artistes who are keen to impart their eclectic culture and art to the villages that they have more to learn from than to teach to the village-folks.

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Creditable Fight By Services XI In Red Cross Cricket

By J. C. MAITRA

The Exhibition Cricket Match arranged by the Cricket Club of India, at the Brabourne Stadium to aid the Indian Red Cross Fund was fairly successful from the financial point of view. I do not know the exact figure of collection. But from the support given by the public, I believe the figure is a substantial one. It might have been much bigger if players of the reputation of "Wally" Hammond, James Langridge, Harry Parks and Peter Smith had come here to take part in the match. Even some of the advertised players like Cranmer and Mischler could not participate. There was no doubt about the inferior calibre of the Services team—apart from the question of their present form, which was generally put down at a discount owing to the absence of any match practice since they left England. People came only to see Jardine and Hardstaff two of the greatest exponents of the game in action.

NOTABLE ABSENTEES

The Indian side was deprived of the services of two of the most distinguished personalities in Indian Cricket in the persons of Vijay Merchant and L. Amarnath. Were they able to take part in the match, it would have gone very hard for their opponents short and weak as they were in the variety and stock of their bowlers, especially spin bowlers. However, I wish the Captaincy of the Indian XI was offered either to C. K. Nayudu or D. B. Deodhar, failing the Nawab of Pataudi. The fact cannot be denied that these players have still got a great drawing capacity among the vast multitude of cricket fans in Bombay. "C.K." in particular would have been an ideal choice against a veteran skipper like Douglas Jardine. His presence on the field would certainly have added a certain amount of colour and charm to the contest.

CLAIMS OF VETERANS

The C. C. I. authorities are said to be whole hoggers in the matter of youth. They want to encourage youth as much as possible. I am one with them in this view. I do think that veteran players should keep away from competitive cricket, giving place to the rising talents. Unless we give the latter a chance they will never reach the forefront. Many a promising cricketer in Bombay failed to reach the zenith of their attainment in the past as the old War Horses would not retire from the field in good time. That should not again happen in future if we want our cricket to forge ahead steadily. But Festival matches stand on a different footing. They are meant for those brilliant old stagers who cannot—or should not if you like—take part in tournaments. Nevertheless I am glad the Captaincy of the Indian XI fell on such a sporting fellow as Mushtaq Ali. I cannot say that he was a mighty success in his job but he acquitted himself well on the whole.

BOMBAY REPRESENTED BY ONE!

Isn't it surprising that among the thirteen Indians who played in this match only one was from Bombay? If Merchant had played, we would have two representatives instead of one. Does it speak very highly of the Home of Indian Cricket? It is so proud of its communal festival. Its supporters claim that it helps to produce the final cricketers in the country But surprising as it may seem, most of the leading players of the country hail from provinces where there is no communal cricket. Bombay can field any number of average players I readily concede. You saw so many of them in the recent Pentangular wearing different kinds of religious colours. But they were of no use when an All-India team had to be selected. Most of the picked men came from the North—especially from Punjab— although there is no competition on communal basis there to raise their standard!

EXCITING FINISH

As was expected the Indian XI won the match—and by the big margin of six wickets But at one stage —and that too towards the end of the contest—it seemed that the result will remain undecided When the second innings of the Services was terminated there remained only 115 minutes for the Indians to collect 143 runs for an outright victory. In trying to force the pace, Mushtaq lost 4 wickets, including his own for 68 runs. Then there remained only 45 minutes and 75 runs had to be gathered. It was left to Amir Elahi and Kishenchand to do some stout-hearted and resourceful batting and carry the issue to a triumphant conclusion. Actually they accomplished their object in 33 minutes, Amir scoring 48 and Kishenchand 30 in that period! Great credit is due to these batsmen for their gallant knock.

MUSHTAQ TOOK IT EASY

To my mind, this situation would not have arisen at all if the Indian Captain had made use of the new ball after 200 when 6 wickets were down. Mushtaq appeared to take things easy at this stage, and allowed his opponents to pile up runs. More than that, nearly an hour was wasted before an after lunch in this manner. If the new ball was taken and their heavy battery was used at these psychological moments, the Indians might have run through the remaining wickets much before the time actually taken. This was undoubtedly a tactical error on the part of Mushtaq. Perhaps he was swayed by the festival character of the engagement and never took the ultimate outcome of it seriously in his thoughts—till the sporting chance offered itself.

BANERJEE'S DEADLY SPELL

Jardine, noted for his luck with the spin of the coin, beat Mushtaq in it and claimed the first lease of the wicket. Due mainly to a deadly spell by Banerjee, when he bagged 3 wickets for 4 runs, the Services were 8 wickets down for 235 after they had compiled 220 for 4. The turn of the tide was, however, brought about by C. S. Nayudu who got Jardine run out by a very smart piece of fielding and an accurate throw, to hit the wicket at the bowlers end. Then followed the land slide. It was a terrible misfortune for the services as their skipper was batting steadily for over 2 hours and a quarter to collect 43 runs. With their star batsmen gone, the Services total was not expected to go much further than 250. But slack fielding and bad wicket keeping helped them to raise the total to 303. Mahomed Sayeed was the highest scorer with 47 to his credit, Jardine, Hardstaff, Dobree-Carey and Skinner followed with 43, 41, 40 and 30 (not out) respectively.

WHAT A WICKET KEEPER!

I do not know what made the selectors choose Sreenivasan as wicket-keeper in preference to Hindlekar From all accounts from Poona, the Indian Test player was in excellent form both as a wicket-keeper and batsman. He would have shown greater improvement if he was given a chance in the earlier matches. The Madras player was far below the class of even Mantri. Inscrutable are the ways of our tin-gods who prefer to call much inferior player all the way from Madras, leaving able and experienced hands of our city in the cold!

GREAT MATCH FOR GUL MAHOMED

The Indian XI replied with 502 for the loss of 7 wickets, Sohoni, Mushtaq Ali and Rusi Mody contributing 74, 77 and 75 respectively. It was, however a great match for Gul Mahomed who carried his bat for a magnificent 144 which included 12 fours. Dropped catches helped the batsmen a good deal. It was the stock bowlers, Butler and Dobree-Carey, who were chiefly responsible for the faults. The latter had however atoned for them to a certain extent by bringing off a brilliant catch which caused the dismissal of Hazare for 39 only.

HARDSTAFF'S IMMACULATE BATTING

In their second innings, the Services compiled 341. Adhikari was unfortunately run out when he had scored 81. He had himself to blame for it. Hardstaff gave a fine display of immaculate batting for his 129 lasting over three hours and a quarter. Mody claimed his wicket for the second time. The bowling honours were shared by Amir Elahi and Nayudu who captured 4 and 3 wickets respectively for 85 and 70 runs.

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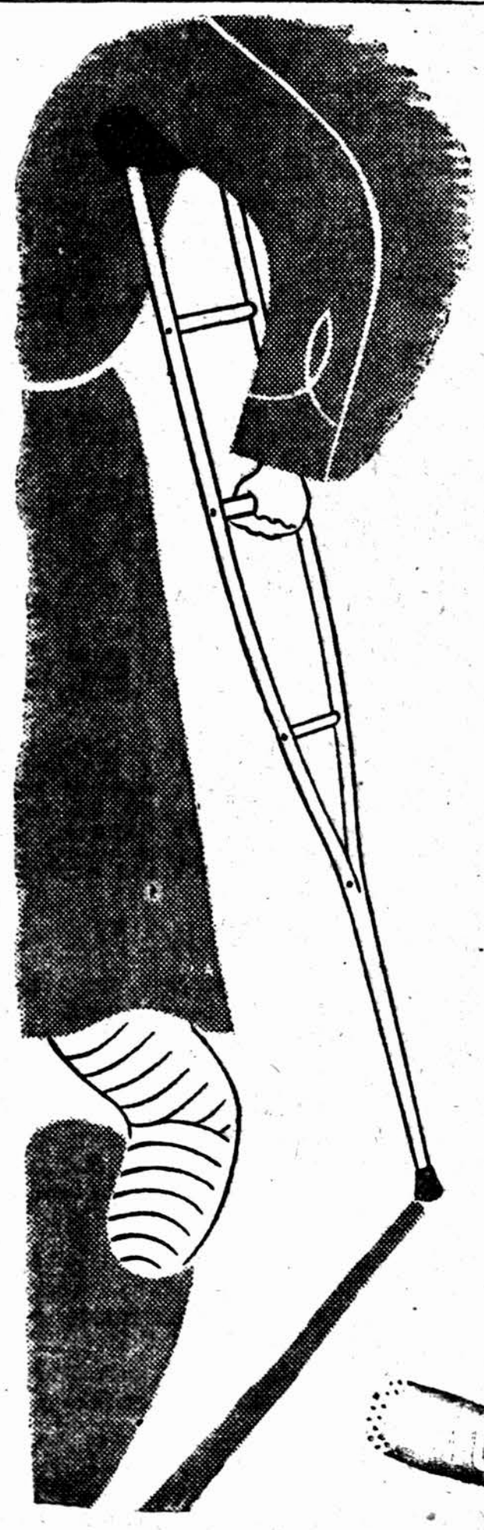

Suffering knows neither caste nor creed . . .

Colonel or coolie—Soldier or sweeper—all are liable to their share of sickness and suffering and they are entitled to the best care and treatment that our medical profession can offer. The trained nurses of India are already doing a magnificent duty—caring for the sick and wounded and restoring them to health—but they are all too few. Many more ladies are needed who are prepared to give up their time to this great task. India's sick need *your* care, sympathy and service — will you give it?

★

Previous experience is not essential. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Midwives are eligible for direct enrolment—increments available for past experience. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write now to the Lady Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have any difficulty in finding her address, write direct to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

☆

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

Social Security For Indian Labour

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18

To draw up a programme of social security for labour in India, a Committee of Enquiry, to be known as Labour Investigation Committee, has been set up composed of Mr. V. D. Rege, I.C.S., Chairman, and three members, namely, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar and Mr. B. P. Adarkar.

The Committee's Terms of Reference are to investigate and report 'inter alia' on the risks which bring about insecurity, the needs of labour to meet such risks, the methods most suitable for meeting such risks and housing and factory conditions.

The Committee is set up in pursuance of a resolution of the Tripartite Labour Conference held in September last year.—A. P.

The War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943, came into force from November 16 and applications for insurance under the scheme were to be made before February 9. In certain cases, however, the employers did not receive the application forms to enable them to make applications in time; so the Government of India has decided that applications for insurance made on or before February 23 will be considered as made in time.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from page 14)

evitable among the animals and would certainly not apply to the East, in spite of her occasional aberrations. You are building your conception of an Asia which would be raised on a tower of skulls.....

"You know I have a genuine love for the Japanese people and it is sure to hurt me too painfully to go and watch crowds of them being transported by their rulers to a neighbouring land to perpetrate acts of inhumanity which will brand their name with a lasting stain in the history of Man."

No, we Indians (as our greatest poet has made so clear) can have no truck with Japanese militarism, but certainly we cannot relish the condemnation of the Japanese as a race—for such condemnation smacks of that vicious and arrogant racial attitude which the West so often adopts towards the East.

Only the other night I saw the trailer of an American anti-Japanese film "Behind The Rising Sun" and heard the voice of the commentator cataloguing the evil traits of the Japanese—including 'Oriental cunning." ORIENTAL cunning! A Chinese couple sat next to me and even in the semi-darkness of the cinema I could see them stiffening as they heard that phrase—ORIENTAL cunning—hurled at them from the screen. The Chinese, the Indians, the Arabs, the Iranians, the Egyptians, the Turks,—they are all Orientals. What are they going to think when this film goes round the world hurling this vicious libel at them?

Even this titanic anti-fascist war in which the Asiatic China and the semi-Asiatic Soviet Union bear the main brunt of the enemy, has not taught the West to change its arrogant racial attitude towards the Eastern races and nationalities. In his "Warning To The West", Shridharani relates an anecdote which is typical of this stupid insensitiveness of the West:—

> Soon after Pearl Harbour, a Chinese official was calling on a prominent American official, a member of the Cabinet, in fact. Both were naturally despondent. When the Chinese official stood up to take his leave, the American put a reassuring arm around him and said, "Now don't you worry. We're going to lick those yellow rats."

*

Tagore Week

In the midst of the gloom of man's inhumanity to man, of war and famine and epidemic, it takes a bold spirit to keep alight the lamps of culture. One by one, all over war-torn Europe, these lamps have gone out. Only a few still shine brightly on the Soviet soil where they serve as beacons of hope and inspiration in this hour of grim destiny.

It is, therefore, commendable that the local Tagore Society is celebrating the "Tagore Week" to keep alive the memory and work of India's greatest poet. The programme they have arranged is fully representative of the manifold genius of Tagore—artist, poet, dramatist and humanist. The Exhibition at the Prince of Wales Museum is an eloquent testimony of the contribution made by the Tagore family to the evolution of contemporary Indian art. Then there are a number of plays by Tagore to be staged in original Bengali as well as in English, Marathi and Gujerati translations. The most interesting item naturally will be the staging of dance dramas by the students of Shantiniketan a party of whom has specially come all the way from Bengal. Those who remember the exquisite artistry of "Chitrangada" staged some years ago in Bombay by a troupe from Shantiniketan will certainly not miss this opportunity.

Besides the Art Exhibition and the stage plays, the Tagore Society has also arranged a series of lectures by such eminent authorities on Tagore's work as Dr. Amiya Chakravarti and Professor Humayun Kabir.

★

Ghalib

It is equally gratifying to learn that the Progressive Writers' Association is planning to observe the 75th death anniversary of Ghalib regarded by many as the greatest lyricist of the Urdu language. Ghalib who lived in Delhi during the last years of Moghul empire and the early period of British rule was the first great poet who adopted the people's common language, Urdu, as a medium of his poetry instead of the classical Persian which alone, up to that time, was regarded as chaste enough for poetic expression.

In more ways than one, Ghalib was a product and symbol of the fusion of Muslim and Hindu cultures that was evolved in Delhi under the aegis of the Moghuls. He counted as many Hindus as Muslims among his personal friends, pupils and admirers

*

Poser For P. W. D.

Here is a poser for the Public Works Department of the Bombay Government: have they authorised any of their men to go round, knocking at citizens' flats at all odd hours and demanding, in tones far from civil, to take measurements of the premises—*because the Government is contemplating commandeering the flats?* And how is one to distinguish a 'bona fide' P.W.D. inspector from a would-be burglar who wants to have an inside view of the 'lay of the land' ?

An explanation is urgently called for from the authorities concerned.

SOVIETS CAPTURE STARAYA RUSSA

MOSCOW, February 18.

Staraya Russa and Shimsk have been captured, it is officially announced.

Red Army forces are striking to-night to cut the escape routes of Hitler's Staraya Russa garrison, cables Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow.

Already General Meretskov's men are astride one highway leading westwards to Pskov from the one time German "hedgehog" at the foot of Lake Ilmen.

Other forces are pushing forward on a second highway and also towards the Staraya Russa-Pskov railway in the direction of Dno. When these links are cut the Germans to the east will be isolated. Soviet planes are bombarding German troops and supplies moving along the escape routes.

RUSSIANS ATTACK KRIVOI ROG

Military correspondent of the German News Agency Colonel Ernst von Hammer to-night said that the Russians yesterday launched "an assault against the industrial town of Krivoi Rog."

Increased Soviet Pressure

BERLIN, Feb. 19

To-day's German 'communique' reports increased Russian pressure near Krivoi Rog.—Reuter.

ALLIES OUT TO WIN—AND SMASH JAPS

DALLAS (Texas), Feb. 18.

The greatest amount of men, munitions, installations and equipment the world has ever known is being assembled in Britain for the invasion of the continent which is certain to come, disclosed Chief of the United States Army Supply Services Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell to-day.

He said, "We are not going to step off until we can win". Referring to the war against Japan he added, "We will not pause until we are convinced that Japan has ceased for ever to be a menace to the world".—Reuter.

TOKYO: Damage was done to Japanese installations when Allied aircraft made several persistent attacks on Tarawa Island in the Marshall Group last Tuesday, said the Japanese news agency.—Reuter.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was also unchanged at 44-3/4 cents. The local market opened firm with a good demand and Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 125 and declined to Rs. 123-8 under heavy selling and long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices recovered to Rs. 123-12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 125-12, Gold Ready and Forward stood at Rs. 70-14-9 with a restricted turnover.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs. 462-8 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 464-4 under scattered buying and short covering At the rise the demand was satisfied and quotation reacted to Rs. 463-8. Tone was quietly steady.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton March Contract is below New York March 287 cent points at Exchange Rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 18.

I C C March highest 464-3/4, lowest 461-1/2, closing 462-3/4. I C C May highest 460, lowest 456-1/2, closing 457-3/4, I C C July highest 462, lowest 459, closing 459-1/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

March Old 20.71+01, May Old 20.31, July Old 19.80—03 October 19.33—09,

****

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (March)

	New York, Feb. 19
Previous closing	20.71
To-day's opening	20.72
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	20.79
Difference	+08

****

December 19.14—07, January 19.04—07, March highest 20.73+03 (3 p.m.), lowest 20.66—04 (1-59 p.m.). Middling Spot 21.47.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

March 20.66, May 20.46, July 19.98—02, October 19.35—07, December 19.17—07, January 19.07—09. Middling Spot 20.55.

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

March 20.69, May 20.28, July 19.80.

WALL STREET QUOTATIONS

Anaconda Copper—25—1/8.
General Motors—53-3/4—1/2.
U. S. Steel Corp.—51-3/4—3/8.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 18.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 18.

London Gold Fine per oz £8-8-0.

THE FRAGRANT WEED

TOBACCO-SMOKING is said to have been introduced into Britain by Sir Walter Raleigh. How many of the millions of smokers to-day realise how much the satisfaction of their desire for a "smoke" depends upon the chemist? Tobacco is a crop which no less than wheat or coffee needs appropriate fertilisers. The tobacco plants are liable to pests and diseases, many of which must be fought by chemical weapons. The curing and preparation of the tobacco present chemical problems of unexpected complexity. The leaf must be kept in condition from the time it is shipped to its final cutting and blending. The cigarette paper must pass stringent chemical tests. Tobacco by itself, whether in pipe, cigar or cigarette, is of little use without the means to light it — as we are coming to realise wherever matches get more difficult to obtain. A box of matches is a triumph of chemical investigation. The striking part of the ordinary match contains a compound of phosphorus and of potassium chlorate. Gum, sulphur, colouring-matter and impregnating substances for the stalk are among other chemicals needed for the manufacture of the humble match and provided by the British chemical industry. It is further to the credit of the industry that as matches get scarcer, cigarette lighters increase in quantity and efficiency. These are a further tribute to chemical research and production from the mixture of cerium and other rare metals in the so-called flint (natural flint does not give nearly enough spark for modern needs) to the material of the ribbed wheel and the petrol refined from natural mineral oils or even, it may be, derived from British coal by the hydrogenation process.

ICI

No. 8 in the "Services of an Industry" series issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

Memorable Music Congress—Voice, the Vehicle of Music—Future demands missionaries of music—Dr. Jayekar's strong advocacy of classical arts—Broadcasting for rural areas.

"Grand success" was the verdict of the audience on the All-India Music Congress which was organised by the Vikrama Mahotsava Committee. The Congress, which was an outstanding function, made Bombay the focus of attention of the whole country. The celebration of the bimbillennium of the Vikrama era in the premier city of India should not have been on a less ambitious scale. The Congress brought to light a few hidden gems and some budding talent; but it further affirmed the fact that the music of the veterans gets rejuvenated and robust and their grip over the popular mind tighter with the advancement of age. The climax of the festival was reached when Khansaheb Alladia Khan—the G.O.M. of Indian music—was escorted to the stage to provide a memorable epilogue with Shrimati Kesarbai as one of the accompanists. It must have been a rare moment in the life of both the musicians and the audience

Sinews Of Music

The musicians represented the various traditional schools and also both the systems of music—Hindustani and Carnatic. The latter was contributed by one of its front-rank exponents—Shrimati Subbalaxmi. What the audience listened to with rapt attention and unflagging interest was the classical—the real music of India, because the Congress was organised with the sole object of presenting to Bombay the art which has survived the ravages of time and is still fresh and fragrant. And the Congress made an important revelation that the prosaic and commercial city has a large section of the citizens who are appreciative and critical of the classical music

Why has the classical music singularly succeeded in retaining its vitality, integrity and individuality? Why has it not met the tragic fate of Indian architecture and sculpture? No stretch of imagination is needed in order to find out a reply to these questions. The Indian music is alive because the human voice—its medium—is alive and alert. It has been transmitted from one generation to another—from the master to the pupil—from the father to the son, not through the perishable medium of wood, paper or celluloid, but through the permanent medium of the human voice. The vocal chords and fingers of the musicians and the untiring auditory nerves of the people are the sinews of the Indian music.

Indian Music—unrivalled

The participants in the grand assembly—the Congress—were mainly the accredited ustads who are sneered at by the snobbosseurs and sophisticates as the uneducated and uncultured professionals. They are the people to whom music owes its survival. To them music is a mission and not a mercenary interest. To them music is a ritual and religion As real artistes they have subordinated their other vital interests to the pursuit of the noble art. The Congress reaffirmed the truth that music is a unifying force as it is capable of narrowing down the communal and religious divergences to a negligible degree. Why should the professionals then not be counted as the culture-architects and nation-builders of India?

What India needs in order to give to her music an unlimited lease of life is the ever multiplying order of the gifted professionals who have solemnly pledged their voice for the development and propagation of the art and also the retention of the "master-and-pupil" system of music-education. The voice-transmitted music is easily picked up and pushed on by successive generations of musicians. Gramophone-records, films and notations will not achieve what the voice alone can do. India stands unrivalled in discovering the enormous range of pliability, flexibility and expansibility of the voice and in developing the same as a vehicle of the complex technique of the melodic music

But India has not neglected the instrumental aspect of music. On the contrary she has explored all the sources of the production of musical sound and has constructed a number of instruments on the scientific principles. Her system of the measurement of time and her discovery of the varieties of talas are original and outstanding. Some of the instruments are extremely delicate and are designed to reproduce precisely and minutely the various melodies with the nuances of notes and with the beautiful effects of graces.

Important Issues

The Congress demonstrated to Bombay the magnitude and magnificence of music. As a matter of fact it rendered a full and detailed account of the great cultural legacy of India which the musicians are holding as a "trust". But it has not ended without raising a few important issues to which the individuals and institutions interested in the future of music should not be oblivious. One of them is the revival of the "Dhruvapad" which is a delightful mode of singing but which is going out of vogue. Rendering of "alaps" and "Dhruvapads" in Sanskrit by Khansaheb Rahimuddin Khan of Indore was excellent, but such items were greatly outnumbered by "Khyals". Why should the "Dhruvapad" be allowed to slide in the background? The necessity of retaining it is urgent and immediate. The next is that of popularising the difficult instruments like the Bina, Sarod and Sitar whose beauty was fully revealed by their masters in the Congress and also of breathing life in the Sanai and not in the Clarionet.

Segregation of the Hindustani and Carnatic systems into provincial compartments is anti-cultural and anti-national. A keen sense of music—appreciation is the only virtue that can obviate the linguistic difficulties. Both the systems are fundamentally one and equally rich and resourceful, but the occasions on which they shake hands are few. Why should the feeling of estrangement exist especially in music when the North and South Indians meet freely in other walks of life? Bombay is in a position to give a lead to the rest of India. It should determine to commemorate the Music Congress by bringing the Girgaum School of Hindustani music and the Matunga School of Carnatic music in close proximity. The two systems should embrace and enrich one another and should emerge under the unified banner of "Indian music".

The entry of music in the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay before the statutory sanction is accorded to it was a happy coincidence. The fifth anniversary of the proposal accepted by the Senate to institute a diploma course in music fell on 14th February, 1944, but music is still in no way nearer to the Rajabai Tower. One fails to understand why the University should be cold in receiving music within its sacred precincts. Probably because it is art and not a military subject! It is gratifying to note that Mr. Dongerkery—the Registrar of the University—referred to the proposal and explained the reasons of the inordinate delay. Will the Government expedite the dilatory official procedure and admit music to the fold of the academic studies?

High Standards Of Art

Illuminating and invigorating was the presidential address of the Hon. Dr. M. R Jayakar at the inauguration of the Music Congress, though it must have been a strong irritant to the advocates of electicism and modernism whose backs are turned towards India and whose eyes are rivetted on the west for inspiration. Dr. Jayakar who left the controversy about the historical identity of Vikramaditya to the historians and research—scholars to fight out; gave a fine disquisition on the cultural synthesis achieved by India and made a stirring appeal to the people to safeguard the purity and integrity of music and other Indian arts against the growing trends of western imitations

Dr. Jayakar was fully justified in resenting the attempts of some of the film-producers to produce travesties of the Sanskrit dramas on the screen as such attempts are prone to misrepresent the literary masterpieces to the uniformed masses and to do gross injustice to their authors. His criticism of the All-India Radio for broadcasting the so-called light-music should be endorsed by everyone interested in classical music. He expressed the opinion that the radio should fix and stick to high standards and should broadcast only the classical music. As a matter of fact it is the duty of the radio to give a lead to and not to be led by the listeners The All-India Radio has already taken a bold step in banishing the harmonium from the studios without caring for the reactions of the public. It should likewise take a bolder step and broadcast exclusively the classical music.

Some improvements introduced, in recent months, by the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio in the programmes of classical music should be appreciated by the listeners The radio-concert which was organised by the Station on February 3 and which lasted from 9 p.m. to 12-40 a.m. was delightful. The musicians, who were invited from the All-India Music Congress to participate in it were Gan Samrat Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur (Vocal), Vina Vidwans Venkatgiriappa (Saraswati Vina), Prof. Hafizalikhan of Gwalior (Sarod), Prof. Rahimmudinkhan of Indore (Dhruvapad), Prof. Vilayatkhan of Delhi (Sitar), Prof Sadiquekhah of Rampur (Bin), Prof. Ahmedjan Tirakava of Rampur (Tabla) and Prof Malikarjun Mansur (Vocal). The system of announcement and introduction of the artistes formed by itself an interesting feature. The listeners got a rare opportunity to listen to the best of music—vocal and instrumental—in the programme of three hours and forty minutes' duration

For Or From The Folks?

In his address on "India and Science" at the inauguration of the society for promotion of education and culture on January 17 Professor M. V Hill referred to broadcasting as an aspect of education and added that from the point of view of getting India into the world-wide and providing amenities of life in the countryside nothing could be of greater value than the development of broadcasting. Professor Hill should be told that the radio has also the possibilities of development as a medium of free expression of thought and opinions and that it can thus function as a

(Continued on Page 10)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once....We alighted from the same tram car. At the same time, ofcourse,—that goes without saying. And as we were just going our own way,—we turned our faces,—and there was a smile on our lips.

Did we smile simultaneously? Let me be sure: Yes, we did..... And the smile introduced us to each other as nobody else could do for these many days: Our eyes exchanged volumes of thoughts—eyes only.

* * *

We attended the same class and learned the same subject. Naturally, we were interested in our studies and in our progress. So that was the theme to begin our talk.

Day by day we came closer and closer. We did not discuss much;—were the matters personal, though? Not absolutely;—but then there was a feeling that they were not quite impersonal too.

* * *

After that we stayed together in a two-days' Camp—under the discipline of a Camp. I believe, we got no chance there to increase our acquaintanceship. Both of us were busy in our different duties. None could bother about the other.

Now one of us fell ill. How I wished to pay a visit and make personal enquiries! Somehow that had not to be.... It seemed something had gone amiss in the class..... Again, after some time, the things became normal That was all right.

* * *

Days pass by. We simply continue to smile to each other. The other's is a sweet smile, further beautified by charmingly pouched lips. And the words (occasionally) coming out of those pouched lips are soft, gentle and sugary.—That combined with a happy look in the eyes is indeed refreshing. Why may one not radiate happiness like that all around, always?

And that, possibly, is the only way we talk,—for what else do we speak at all? Our smiles seem to be conveying our thoughts and expressing our feelings silently, effectively..... Yet sometimes we say to each other that we could write on and about each other.—But to write what? Nevertheless, have I not written something?—At least I have tried to do so!

* * *

To preserve at all times an unruffled good temper and to pass on to all around us a portion of our cheerfulness and buoyant spirits is a duty we should take the greatest pleasure in fulfilling It is a gift that will never fail of a welcome and, while it makes those on whom it is bestowed richer in hope and gladness of heart it will leave us not a whit

"POUCHED LIPS"

"SMILING EYES"

the poorer for the giving.

What a large part cheerfulness plays in the characters of those sterling people who are doing the world's work must not be overlooked. It is the oil that makes the wheels go round, the motive power that enables us to get through our work easily and smoothly, the spirit that breaks down difficulties whenever they arise. May we not then try and take a charitable view of life?

* * *

Be our tasks and duties what they may, we should endeavour to cultivate a cheery outlook for all work-a-day purposes. And one of the best means to this end is to store the mind with pleasant thoughts, for, as we think, so we are. We must summon our will to dispel bad moods and restrain gloomy thoughts. Both will come unbidden at times, and, unless we discourage them by a definite effort, we shall find them encroaching on our good temper.

If we cannot fill our mind with happy memories and associations we can at least fill it with kindly thoughts. We should be forgiving rather than critical of the conduct of others; we should remember their graces and forget their faults, thereby encouraging the former and ignoring the latter. The choice is offered to all of us to think the best or the worst of people and things, and, if we realise this, I don't think it should be difficult to choose the kindlier, and wiser, ofcourse!

* * *

Rajpipla Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an excursion to Ringani Dahanu organised a Camp which was attended by about sixty members. Marine Lines children visited the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind at Tardeo Vile Parle and Talmaki Wadi Branches went to see the Health, Home and Social Welfare Exhibition at Bombay, where a demonstration of games was given by the latter. Khar had an outing to some "unknown place" which the boys and girls had to find out themselves with the help of certain signs.

Have you joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, or not yet? If you want to know full particulars about it, go to the nearest Branch and enquire, or write for them directly to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will feel happy and proud to have joined the Association!

All Good Wishes from

Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

A historic moment: Gyan Samrat Alladiya Khan singing at the All-India Music conference.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Is the Japanese Fascist a barbarian because he is a Fascist or just because he is Japanese?

This question becomes relevant because of the series of anti-Japanese advertisements appearing in the papers on behalf of the Department of Information and Broadcasting which have to say a lot about the evils of the Japanese but not a word of condemnation of Japanese fascism, Japanese imperialism or Japanese militarism.

It is quite obvious (from these as well as other advertisements issued by the official propaganda agencies) that the department fights shy of condemning Fascism —even Japanese fascism! Why?

Indeed, there are several aspects of these advertisements which throw revealing light on the psychology of our rulers and their professions, practices and prejudices. For instance, we find a definite attempt to soft-pedal the anti-German sentiment, while laying all the emphasis on anti-Japanism.

The very first advertisement in this series declared:

> "The Japanese are no ordinary enemy. They are dishonest, brutal, lustful, treacherous. They do not honour international treaties: they maltreat prisoners of war—*which even Germany does not do*". (Italics ours).

The words in italics are significant. The implication seems to be: "The Japanese maltreat prisoners of war, the Germans do not maltreat prisoners of war. The Japanese are barbarians while the Germans are only a gentlemanly enemy."

★

Fascism Is Dehumanising

This writer and this Page cannot be accused of a pro-Japanese bias. We were openly condemning Japanese atrocities committed against defenceless women and children of China even at a time when the Americans were shipping war material to Japan, even when Britain was ordering the closing the Burma Road to appease the war lords of Japan! But we have always held that the issue is not national or racial but *ideological*. Otherwise, why should Japanese be massacring Chinese who belong to the same race?

Japan is a menace because Japan is imbued with Fascist spirit which, by the very nature of it, fosters all the beastliness in man and deadens all decent human instincts. The Japanese, as people, were mild-mannered, beauty-loving, polite and industrious peasants and craftsmen. The Japanese, as Fascists, have been turned into instruments of destruction and carnage, drunk with a lustful passion for power. This dehumanizing process is not peculiar to Japan. It is not the exclusive monopoly of the Japanese nation or the Japanese race—as many White Racists and Jingoes would like to have us believe! The same phenomenon could be witnessed among Italians, an easy-going, poetic and romantic people who were turned into beasts in blackshirts by Mussolini's evil influence. Do Government propagandists recall that it was a "civilized" Italian, Vittorio, Mussolini's son, who boasted to the world in a press interview that bombing Abyssinian women and children from the air gave him a glorious thrill?

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Hitler Can Teach Tojo

But what about the Germans whom the official propagandists seem to be anxious to exonerate? Once upon a time they were a highly philosophic, artistic and efficient people, but generations of Junkers' jingoism and Hitler's Nazism have turned them into heartless fanatics out to conquer the world, regardless of consequences to themselves or to others. It was Hitler who set the fashion for a cynical disregard of international treaties and obligations. It was Hitler and his Nazis who perfected Mussolini's technique of rule by force and terror and "liquidation" of the opposition. The inhuman treatment meted out to Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, and Jews in Germany has few parallels in the history of tyranny. Tojo has still a lot to learn from Hitler.

And yet the Department of Information and Broadcasting declares: "They (Japanese) maltreat prisoners of war—which even Germany does not do." Let us then adduce evidence of Nazi barbarities perpetrated on Soviet prisoners of war. M. Molotov published a series of sensational and blood-curdling revelations about the German atrocities and, as these were published in English by "His Majesty's Stationery Office" in London (on behalf of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R.) it is inconceivable that propagandists of the Government of India should not have read them. Here are a few facts as revealed by M. Molotov:—

> "At the disposal of the Soviet Government there are now many hundreds of new documentary proofs of the bloody crimes committed against Soviet war prisoners ....It has been indisputably established that the German Command, desiring to avenge the defeat of its army in recent months, has introduced the universal practice of physical extermination of Soviet war prisoners.... Along the whole line of the front, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, bodies of Soviet war prisoners tortured to death have been found. In nearly all cases these bodies bear traces of the horrible tortures which have preceded the murders of the prisoners.....
>
> "On March 2nd and 6th, 1942, on the Crimean front in the area of height 66.3 and the village of Dzhantora, our troops found nine bodies of captured Red Army men so savagely mutilated by the Nazis that only two bodies could be identified. These prisoners, who had been tortured to death, had had their finger-nails torn out and their eyes gouged out....."

In the same Note, M. Molotov categorically exposed the barbarities of the Nazis under such headings as "Special Army Organisation For Plunder", "Special Units For Destruction of Towns", "Extermination of Peasants", "Scientific Institutions Ravaged", "82-Year Old Priest Beaten Up", "Desecration of Churches", "Instructions On Hanging Hostages", "Mother Ordered To Burn Own Daughter", "Living Children Dumped With Dead Parents", "Organised Rape And Infanticide", "Murdered Before Mother's Eyes'.....

Finally, here is Hitler's own order: "Any leniency or humane attitude towards war prisoners is severely deprecated. The German soldiers must always let war prisoners understand his superiority... Every delay in resorting to arms against war prisoners is pregnant with danger. The Commander-in-Chief hopes that this order will be fully observed."

★

Anti-Oriental, Not Anti-Fascist!

Will the Government of India Department of Information and Broadcasting still issue certificates of merit to the perpetrators of these crimes against humanity?

The phrasing of these advertisements is only one of the minor manifestations of the racial undercurrent of this war. The Germans and Japanese both are enemies—but the Japanese are worse! Why? Because they are Orientals, Asiatic barbarians, yellow rats! On this question Krishnalal Shridharani, in his admirably outspoken book, "Warning To The West", throws some very revealing light:—

> "There were unmistakable evidences of anti-Orientalism. There was discrimination as to America's enemies. The Japanese got the worst of it, though Hitler and Mussolini have annoyed Americans for a longer period of time Dr. Ales Hzdlicka of Smithsonian Institution served no good purpose when he called the Japanese "the world's prime hybrid", and he aroused deep suspicion in India and China when he called for the creation of a strong "white—thinking outpost in the orient in Korea when the war is won." Again, not only were United States citizens of Japanese descent put into concentration camps, interned, or evacuated, 70,000 strong, but moves were made to deprive them of their citizenship.... But similar measures were not taken against United States citizens of German or Italian ancestry. And nobody can say that it is easier for a Japanese, with his distinctive appearance among westerners, to perform acts of Sabotage than it is for a German or Italian who looks very much like the Saxon. Even those Orientals who have no use for the Japanese and who are fighting against Nippon could not fail to perceive the implications."

This question is inseparably linked up with the vital issue of war aims and peace aims. Is this war being fought for freedom and democracy? Or is it being fought to establish Anglo-Saxon hegemony and the perpetuation of the "White Man's Burden"? The reluctance of the official propagandists to come out with open condemnation of Fascism as such—German, Italian or Japanese brand —is significant because Fascism is, after all, a newer, aggravated form of Imperialism! And so they have to conduct this ideological, anti-Fascist war in terms of old-world nationalistic conflicts as if the aim was the destruction of Japan and not Japanese imperialism!

But Fascism, Imperialism, Militarism, Chauvinism, Jingoism—they are all manifestations of the same basic aberration which is the belief infused by their rulers in certain nations or races that they are ordained to rule other peoples—if necessary, rule by force.

In the same series of advertisements, the official propagandist has, therefore, committed a major blunder when he parodies the Japanese braggart in these words:—

> "If you Must Worship, Worship Me.
>
> "....I am a demi-god, sprung from the loins of divinity.
>
> YOU are an inferior being and your only purpose is to obey my will and serve my end unquestioningly...."

So speaks the average Japanese. And he does not only speak it. He really believes it. Consider what this means. In his own view an ordinary Japanese Soldier is, by divine right, the superior of the finest man in India. He is superior to men like Tagore, Iqbal or C. V. Raman. Any Japanese soldier, trader, tailor, bootmaker or farmer really believes he is a superior being.

Now this advertisement is a blunder because it is bound to provoke the Indians into the following inconvenient reflections:—

(1) The Japanese are not the only people who suffer from this superiority complex. There are others, too, who think it is their divine right to rule over other—and weaker—peoples!

(2) Many a common Britisher also behaves with the Indians as if he belonged to a superior race.

(3) Tagore, Iqbal and C. V. Raman could not be members of the Yacht Club—but an English soldier, trader, tailor or bootmaker could!

(4) Why talk only of Iqbal, Tagore and C. V. Raman. Two of them are, alas, no more and the third, a great scientist, is known only to the literate few? What about those who are really the beloved of the people—Gandhiji, Azad, Nehru? Where are they today—and why? And who has put them there?

★

Cunning Orientals And Yellow Rats

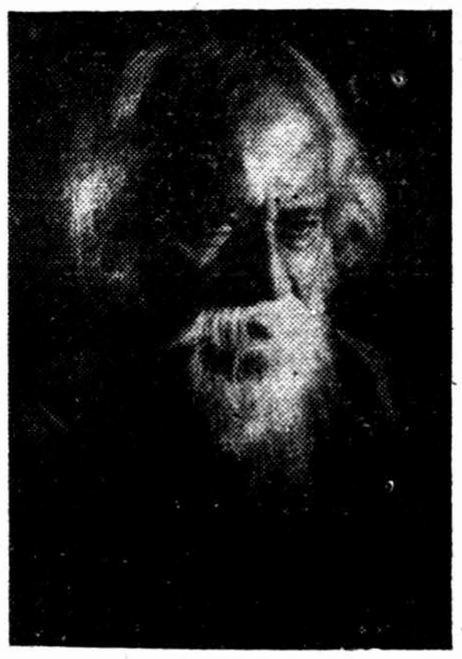
So far as nationalist India is concerned, our attitude towards the rapacious imperialism of Japan was expressed in undying words by the greatest interpreter of the soul of India—Rabindranath Tagore. In his famous correspondence with the Japanese poet, Noguchi, the Bard of Shantiniketan wrote:

> "No amount of special pleading can change the fact that in launching a ravening war on Chinese humanity, with all the deadly methods learnt from the West, Japan is infringing every moral principle on which civilisation is based.....
>
> "Humanity, in spite of its many failures, has believed in a fundamental moral structure of society. When you speak, therefore, of the inevitable means, terrible it is though, for establishing a new great world in the Asiatic continent,—signifying, I suppose, the bombing on Chinese women and children and the desecration of ancient temples and Universities as a means of saving China for Asia —you are ascribing to humanity a way of life which is not even im-

(Continued on Page 12)

A VICTIM OF THE HITLER TERROR IN RUSSIA

Are the Japanese more barbaric than the Germans?



TAGORE

He told Japan: "You are building your conception of an Asia which would be raised on a tower of skulls."

Lenin Laid Down The Law For Complete Autonomy Of Soviet Republics

By A. GORKIN
Secretary, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR

The year 1943 has witnessed a radical turn in the course of the war. In its successful offensive operations, the Red Army has inflicted a series of major defeats on the German army and two thirds of Soviet territory seized by the Germans has now been liberated.

One of the sources of the U.S.S.R.'s military successes is the unshakable friendship which binds the Soviet peoples and which inspires all nationalities of the U.S.S.R. to heroic prowess; infuses an inexhaustible strength into the Red Army and firmly cements the Soviet multinational state. This great patriotic war has welded all nations of the U.S.S.R. into a united camp in struggle against the German aggressors.

The Red Army personifies the close brotherhood of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and it fights in defence of the Soviet Nation's liberty and independence. In its ranks are self-sacrificingly battling the sons of the great Russian people: Ukrainians, Belo Russians, peoples of the Baltic lands and Caucasus; Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijans and Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Tatars, Bashkirs and all the other nations of the Soviet Union.

The powerful partisan movement is a living embodiment of the fellowship-in-arms of the Soviet peoples; it is rendering invaluable aid to the advancing Red Army by disrupting the rear of German invaders and dealing telling blows at the German troops.

This fellowship-in-arms of the Soviet peoples is strikingly demonstrated in the unity and stability of the Soviet rear; in the indefatigable exertions of the Soviet people in industry and agriculture and in their selfless aid to the fighting forces. The aid to the fighting front by the home front flows in broad flood from all national republics and regions of the Soviet Union.

The life-giving power and the friendship of the nations may be seen in the generous assistance which the national republics are giving to those national republic liberated from the German invaders.

What is the foundation of this friendship among Soviet peoples which constitutes a source of power of the Soviet Union and which is one striking feature of the Soviet system?

Long before the Soviet Government was established, Lenin and Stalin devoted much attention to the national question. All the social and political activities of Lenin were intimately bound up with struggle against all forms of national oppression.

Freedom For All

The policy of fomenting national strife and inciting one nationality against another, which was pursued by the Tsarist Government was fundamentally alien to the will of the people. Never were the Russian people oppressors and never parasites on other people. They themselves had languished under despotic and feudal tyranny, and had no sympathy towards the policy of aggrandizement and national oppression of the imperialist circles of Tsarist Russia. The Russian people love liberty; an irreconcilable hatred towards all forms of oppression marks all their history, and this found expression, for example, in the activities of those great searchers for social truth like Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov, Herzen and other Russian Revolutionary Democrats.

These noble traits were vividly displayed during the period of Soviet rule, and were manifested in history —the part played by Russian people in emancipating other peoples of our country, in the immense support they rendered to the people of the former Russian Empire towards forming their national states as well as in promoting their economic and cultural development.

Leninism carries on and develops the finest progressive tendencies of the people and expresses their most advanced ideals of democracy and national emancipation.

Long before the establishment of the Soviet Government, Lenin and Stalin worked out and theoretically substantiated a complete theory of the national problem and formulated the underlying principles of policy in this sphere.

Lenin was fully aware of the difficulties in the way of solving the national problem in Russia. One of the biggest difficulties was the fact that Russia was a multinational country inhabited by scores of nations, nationalities and national groups.

Not only had they all to be emancipated and every species of national oppression abolished, but their life had also to be organised on a new political basis. This problem was immense and all the more difficult of solution did it become because diverse nationalities of Russia, each at different level of economic and cultural development, were divided by national dissension and mutual distrust. New ways had to be found to induce the working masses of the former Tsarist Russia's oppressed nationalities to discard their century-old national prejudices and artificially fomented national antagonisms, and to realise their community interest. It was necessary, by new forms of political structure, to cement together the multinational mass of people by ties of friendship and kinship and to put them on the path of economic and cultural progress. Lenin discovered these ways: he showed that the problems, of emancipating oppressed nationalities could only be solved by solving more general political problems, only by resolutely democratising the entire social and political life of the country, and that a commonwealth of nations within a single state system could only be attained upon basis of absolute voluntariness and sovereignty of nations.

Lenin was fundamentally and consistently opposed to the exercise of any coercion in solving the national problem; he believed in free self-determination for all nations. On the eve of the October Revolution, he once more stressed the point that "Every nationality will obtain freedom and will be allowed to determine for itself whether it wants to form a separate state or become a part of any other state"

Commonwealth Of Nations

Immediately after it came to power, the Soviet Government proclaimed complete equality of rights to all the peoples emancipated by the October Revolution. Political equality of all nationalities and races; the right of nations to self-determination, including a right to form independent states; abolition of all national and national religious privileges and restrictions, freedom of religion; and the right of all nationalities and national minorities to free development—these were all proclaimed in a series of state documents and were then incorporated in the first Soviet Constitution.

Equality of all nations is an indefeasible law of the Soviet political and social life. Article 123 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. states: "equality of rights of the citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life is an indefeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of rights or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for the citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, or hatred and contempt is punishable by law."

The Soviet Government has, consistently and step by step, pursued the national policy of Lenin and Stalin, and has cemented the peoples of the U.S.S.R. into a great commonwealth of nations. The Soviet Union in fact represents a federation of sovereign constituent republics of the fraternal commonwealth of nations which insures to each of them the freedom of political, economic, rational and national cultural development. Many nationalities—Uzbeks, Turkmens, Tajiks, Kirghiz, Kazakhs, Chuvash etcetera—took shape as nations and acquired their national states only under the Soviet rule.

However, of particular value in cementing and promoting friendship among the Soviet nationalities was the economic and cultural aid rendered to the backward peoples. The Soviet Government not only proclaimed equality of rights of nationalities, but also created material conditions making for their economic and cultural equality. One might cite many striking examples of what were formally backward agrarian colonies of Tsarist Russia being converted, under the Soviet rule, into flourishing republics with a highly specialized industry and large scale socialist agriculture.

The economic development of the national republics formed the basis for the high development of science, literature and art and national culture in general of the U.S.S.R.'s peoples.

Stood The Test Of War

The Soviet State has now entered on the twenty-seventh year of its existence. These past years have amply demonstrated that Lenin and Stalin's policy of fostering friendship among nations was a correct policy which has made for the political collaboration of Soviet nations, placed them on the path of economic and cultural progress and safeguarded their liberty and political independence in the face of alien foes. Hence, the brotherly collaboration and friendship of the nationalities of our country are as, it were, a fruit of the preceding development of the U.S.S.R. That is why this friendship, as war against Hitler's Germany has shown, was fully prepared to meet every test and trial.

During the war the Soviet people have grown more firmly conscious than ever of their common political and national interests. They are fully aware of the identity of destinies among the U.S.S.R. and its constituent republics and realise that their national interests are indissolubly bound up with general interests of the Soviet Union as a state. This, in its turn, has served still further to strengthen the ties which bind the nations of the U.S.S.R. into a single federated state.

The great friendship of the Soviet nationalities has not only successfully withstood the stern tests of the war but, if anything, has grown stronger. The attempts of the Hitler clique to foment enmity among nations of the U.S.S.R. and to severe nations inhabiting our country from the great Russian people and set them against it have ended in complete fiasco.

"To-day Hitlerite politicians themselves realise", said Stalin in his speech on November sixth, 1943, "how hopelessly absurd were their expectations that discord and strife would break out among peoples of the Soviet Union. The friendship among the peoples of our country has stood the test of all hardships and trials of war and has been still further cemented in the common struggle which all the Soviet peoples are waging against the fascist invaders."

And this unshakable fellowship of arms of the U. S. S. R., who are waging a war of liberation against the German invaders, is a pledge of our victory over Hitler's Germany. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. have brought immense sacrifices to the altar of the United Nations' victory. But they have not relaxed their efforts for a single moment. The peoples of the U. S. S. R. are stubbornly carrying on war to crush the forces of aggression and, with their Allies—people of America and Great Britain—to achieve complete victory.

Perhaps the most dramatic steps taken by any power during this war was the declaration by M. Molotov on February 2 to the effect that the Soviet Government proposed to give full powers to the Constituent Republics to independently enter into relations with foreign states and make treaties with them.

This article written by a high Soviet official some weeks before M. Molotov's declaration, shows that the step taken by the Soviet Government is only the logical culmination of the policy laid down by Lenin during his life-time.

Disillusioned Poet

By Harindranath Chattopadhaya

Self-isolation once my citadel,
Has now been stormed by Fascist bomb and shell.
Crumbling it leaves me on the naked ways
Amidst sad multitudes who wear a daze,
A blank of disillusionment. I stand
Stripped of old dream, while in my trembling hand
The pen grows restive to become a sword;
Now with a sudden shock am I restored
To a true self, one being amidst others
Big with a tragedy which makes men brothers.
The ivory tower has crashed, while with a plomb.
The fascist fireworks of shell and bomb
Proclaim death's festival across the spaces;
I am identified with dying faces
And groaning men. Out of my heart a jet
Spurts every time a fascist bayonet
Pierces an infant. With each scarlet rape,
Each murder, each brutality, each shape
Of sadist ruthlessness, each groan of pain
In China, Checkoslovakia, Spain,
Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, France
And everywhere the foe has danced the dance
Of desembowelling ravage, I belong
More to humanity of which my song
Becomes a living weapon, keen and sharp;
The gun is not more powerful than the harp
Of one who finds the ivory tower go under
Incessant battle fire and battle thunder,
Yet, stands secure, without a twitch of lip,
Slowly discovering a true comradeship
With all who suffer as they only can
Who suffer bravely in the cause of man
The sorrow of the people swiftly brings
What new authentic vibrance to the strings
Of the old harp. What colour and what power
Informs my music new the ivory Tower
Crumbles and frees me into struggle and stir,
I who was once a smug self-prisoner!

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Dreams Of Prosperity When He Grows Up? —IRWIN

Will Reality Be Like This? —MAZHER MASTER

American Women Demand Complete Emancipation

WASHINGTON, (By Cable).

Just as the last war brought to a head the agitation for women's suffrage and led to an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote, the present wartime excitement is stimulating a strong feminist movement in America. At stake is a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would read, if its sponsors have their way.

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the face of it, the proposal has nothing against it. Most American men would be surprised at the suggestion that their wives, daughters and sisters do not already possess equal rights. Advocates of the amendment contend, however, that in many State laws and also in federal statutes there are provisions that directly or in a subtle fashion discriminate against the property rights and working rights of women.

Equal Rights For Men And Women

Vice President Wallace is one who holds thus. On January 26 Mr. Wallace took sides in the controversy. Announcing his support of the amendment, he argued: "Every man and woman should have an equal right to earn a living and control their earnings; women should be freed from the governmental restraints and handicaps which now limit their wages and opportunities for advancement. The surest method to eradicate many of the discriminations and injustices practised against women is to pass an equal rights amendment".

Mr. Wallace then acknowledged the opposition's case. "However much the opponents of this amendment may fear possible temporary disadvantage to some women", he said, "may I suggest that all such disadvantages, if they exist, weigh little beside the greater advantage of inner freedom which will come for all when real equality is established."

The day after Wallace spoke, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, announced that the AFL flatly opposes the amendment. "The equal rights amendment, in our judgment, would injure women workers employed in factories and in varied capacities throughout the country," he said. "The AFL has led in the fight for enactment of legislation designed to protect women who work in factories and industrial plants.

"We have endeavoured to limit the number of hours they work because of the health hazard involved. The equal rights amendment would, if enacted, tend to wipe out this special legislation which we have fought for and secured in order to protect women employees in industrial plants."

Heated Controversy

The controversy can best be understood in the light of what World War II has done to change the traditional concept of where a woman's place is. The many millions of American women who are working in aircraft plants, and even sweating in steel factories and on railway gangs, deny that a woman's place is in the home or even in the office. Doing men's work and earning men's wages, they are afraid of what might happen to their jobs when the war and the manpower shortage are over.

The argument cuts across party lines and the line between the sexes. On January 27 the Women's Trade Union League of New York sent Democrat Wallace a note of protest, saying that he should not have endorsed the amendment "especially since opposition to it has been and still is, an essential plank in the National Democratic Platform." (The 1940 Republican platform, incidentally, favoured the amendment).

Since Congress, under the normal procedure, would be the agency to propose a Constitutional amendment for ratification by the States, the heat is being turned on its members to bring the question to the floor for public debate. The House Judiciary Committee some time back reported unfavourably on the original amendment, but a movement is underway to discharge the committee and reopen the question.

Complete Emancipation In Sight

The Senate Judiciary Committee, although it did not report against the amendment, rewrote its wording in such a fashion as to weaken considerably its effect. The committee's version would divide the responsibility of passing supplemental enforcement legislation between Congress and the 48 individual State legislatures. It also provides: "This amendment shall take effect five years after the date of ratification".

More is involved in the controversy than the rights of women to keep the jobs they inherited when the men went into uniform. For evidence, the leading force behind the amendment, an organisation calling itself the National Women's Party, states that among the equal rights it seeks for women are equal laws affecting alimony, dower rights, divorce and marriage age.

World War I gave women the vote. World War II, by putting them into uniforms, seems likely to complete their emancipation.—USOWI.

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